



Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO.

LATENT CASE NO.

65-11613

65-74060

A-38774

March 29, 1972

TO:

WFO

RE:

NO LEX

STO

REFERENCE: Specimens delivered by SA [redacted] on

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY:

SPECIMENS:

WFO

Fingerprints of [redacted]

Palm prints of [redacted]

and James [redacted]

All latent prints captioned case compared
fingerprints of [redacted]. Four latent fingerprints
were identified one on each of the following volumes:

MAILED 5

FBI

LA41, VI.3.4

LA43-1

LA44

LA45

REC 43

DI-11

19 MAR 30 1972

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Rosen _____
Walters _____
Wick _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The palm prints of [redacted] were compared,
insofar as possible, with the latent palm prints
developed on the 'Courier 10,' volumes of LA41, LA47
and the volumes of LA42, but no identification was
effected.

2 - Los Angeles (105-2750)

1 - SA [redacted]

608, 9th & D

1 - SA [redacted]

(Continued on next page)

John Edgar Hoover, Director

MAIL ROOM

THIS REPORT IS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TELETYPE UNIT

(9)

59

SAC, WFO

March 29, 1972

The palm prints of [redacted] and [redacted] were compared, insofar as possible, with all latent palm prints in captioned case. Nine latent palm print identifications were effected as follows:

Six prints identified as palm prints of [redacted] two on each of volumes [redacted] IV.A.3; [redacted] IV.C.6(a) and LA#1, V.B.2, Book I
Three prints identified as palm prints of [redacted] two on volume LA#2, VI.C.4 and one on volume [redacted] IV.C.2(a)

Inasmuch as the received inked palm prints were not completely recorded, conclusive comparisons could not be conducted in all instances.

The inked prints are being temporarily retained in the Latent Fingerprint Section.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEET

Recorded: 3/6/72 1:35 p.m. zln

Reference No: 65-11613

Received: 3/6/72

FBI File No: 65-74060 3344

Latent Case No: A-38774

Answer to: SAC, WFO

Examination requested by: Addressee

Copy to:

RE: MC LEK
SIODate of reference communication: no letter - specimens personally delivered to
Specimens: LFPS (b) [redacted] 3/6/72

Fingerprint card submitted of Suspect:

[redacted] 183 (2, 25, 27, + 28)

Palmprints submitted of Suspects:

[redacted] 245 (23-72 + 97)

[redacted] 3 PPS and 1 PPS and 62

Result of examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

Evidence noted by: [redacted]

Examination completed

Time

Date

Dictated

Date

1-400
61

FBI

Date: 3/23/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
(ATTN: DOMINTEL)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (65-5236)

SUBJECT: MC LEK
SIORe New York nitel to Bureau, 2/28/72 and
Bureau airtel to Boston, 3/2/72.Review of records of Harvard University on
3/14/72 reflects that [REDACTED][REDACTED] is a current student at Harvard
University [REDACTED] and
Literature. He has been a student during the
academic years 1968-1969, 1969-1970, 1970-1971, 1971-
1972.[REDACTED] is assigned to [REDACTED]
Harvard University for administrative purposes and
resides at [REDACTED]Review of the indices of the Boston Office
failed to reflect any information identifiable with
[REDACTED]Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater
Boston and records of the Mass. Commissioner of
Probation, Suffolk County Courthouse, Boston, Mass.,
a central repository for all criminal and traffic
conviction records in the Commonwealth of Mass.
failed to reflect any information identifiable with
[REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (105-27952) (Info)
- 2 - New York (65-25641) (Info)
- 2 - Boston

(8)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

SPEC. INV. OFFICE

14 kital 25 1972

105-27952-105-27952-105

airtel to BS
 JRH:bjp
 3-24-72
 30

cc det
 610D

BS 65-5236

In view of the fact that no derogatory information pertaining to [REDACTED] has developed, it is requested that Bureau authority be granted for the Boston Office to interview [REDACTED] concerning any knowledge he might have of a telephone call which was made from the telephone listed [REDACTED] to the telephone listed [REDACTED] parents in New York City.

3/30/72

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. J. R. Wagoner
1 - Mr. J. R. Hagy

To: SAC, Boston (65-5236)
From: Director, FBI (65-74060) - 3315
REC 43

MC LEK
SIO

ReBSairtel 3/23/72.

Authority is granted for interview [REDACTED]
concerning his knowledge of individuals who were residing at the home of [REDACTED] of
June, 1971, their activities, and their possible relationship with Daniel
Ellsberg.

Interview must be conducted away from the campus of Harvard
University and [REDACTED] should be advised at the outset that the Bureau is not
interested in legitimate academic activities and that the interview is in
connection with an official investigation being conducted at the request of
Mr. Robert C. Mardian, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security
Division, Department of Justice.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with
[REDACTED]

1 - Los Angeles (105-27952)
1 - New York (65-25641)

JRH:bjp

(7)

NOTE:

Investigation has revealed [REDACTED]
Street, Boston, Massachusetts, rented his residence to [REDACTED] in
late May or early June, 1971, and that [REDACTED] frequently stayed with [REDACTED]

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

54 APR 6 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Walkart _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Roon _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Mrs. Gandy _____

Airtel to Boston
RE: MC LEK
65-74060

NOTE CONTINUED:

[redacted] at that address thereafter. [redacted] has advised that, according to [redacted] Daniel Ellsberg visited this address on occasion during period June-November, 1971. [redacted] has examined records of toll calls made from his residence during period April-November, 1971, and advised he is not acquainted with [redacted]. This was immediately prior to initial publication by "The New York Times" on 6/13/71 of articles based on the "Pentagon papers" and our investigation of [redacted] strongly indicates they may have assisted Daniel Ellsberg in distributing "Pentagon papers" to other United States newspapers after 6/13/71. Interview of [redacted] concerning this call revealed [redacted] not acquainted with [redacted] or three other individuals known to have been residing at [redacted] residence during this period; however [redacted] suggested call may have been made from [redacted] residence [redacted] a Harvard University student. Investigation by Boston developed no derogatory information concerning [redacted] and referenced airtel requested Bureau authority to interview him. Bureau files are negative regarding [redacted] and his interview is most desirable as he may be able to identify individuals residing with [redacted] during crucial period of June-July, 1971, and may possess information concerning presence of Daniel Ellsberg at [redacted] residence and dissemination of the "Pentagon papers" to various newspapers.

FBI

Date: 3/6/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
(ATTN: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, LATENT
FINGERPRINT SECTION)

FROM: SAC, WFO (65-11613)

MC LEK
SIO

Re WFO airtel 9/20/71, enclosing five volumes
of the Department of Defense Study for latent fingerprint
examination.

Enclosed for the Identification Division are 13
documents consisting of 215 pages obtained on this date
from [REDACTED], Office of the Secretary of Defense
Investigating Team. These documents are described in the
attachment to each copy of this communication.

[REDACTED] advised these documents were found
in the files of the DOD Vietnam Task Force Study maintained
in the Pentagon and are the originals of some of the xerox
copies found in the safe of ELLSBERG at Rand, Santa Monica
by JAN BUTLER, the former Top Secret Control Officer at
Rand. Others are the originals of some of the material
published in the "New York Times" for which the possession
by the "New York Times" has not been explained by investi-
gation. /

The Latent Fingerprint Section is requested to
process these documents for latent fingerprints and compare
any prints found with all DOD personnel whose fingerprints
are on file in this case with the exception of the OSI
personnel and all NSA personnel except [REDACTED]. In
addition, the following should be compared with any prints
found: DANIEL ELLSBERG, ANTHONY RUSSO, [REDACTED]

- 3- Bureau (Enc. 14) REC-1 65-74060-3016
1- Boston (65-5236) (Enc. 1)
2- Los Angeles (105-27952) (Enc. 1)
1- WFO

RBC:th

(7)


Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

SPEC. INV. OFFICE: 1971-413-135



The enclosed documents shown in the attachment
have been designated as exhibits WF 22-1 through WF 22-13.

DOD has advised that no photographs of these documents are necessary and they have no objection to any stains remaining on the documents.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537



REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 65-11613
 FBI FILE NO. REC-1 65-74060 — 222
 LATENT CASE NO. A-38774

March 13, 1972

TO: SAC, WFO

RE: M2 112
 SIO

REFERENCE: Airtel 3/6/72
 EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: WFO
 SPECIMENS: Thirteen documents, WF22-1 through WF22-13

Fifteen latent fingerprints and one latent
 palm print developed on the specimens which were
 delivered by SA [REDACTED] on 3/6/72:

One palm print on WF22-2
 Four fingerprints on WF22-4
 Two fingerprints on WF22-5
 Six fingerprints on WF22-6
 One fingerprint on WF22-9
 One fingerprint on WF22-10
 One fingerprint on WF22-13

MAILED 5

MAR 14 1972

FBI

Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Rosen _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Miller, E.S. _____
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Cleveland _____
 Ponder _____
 Bates _____
 Waikart _____
 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

These latent prints were compared with the
 available inked finger and palm prints of LDD personnel
 (Continued on next page)

2 - Los Angeles (105-27952)

1 - [REDACTED]

Rm 608, 9 and 10

John Edgar Hoover, Director

54 APR 3 1972

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

ISSUED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

(10)

Belmont
[Signature]
[Signature]
Frank

SAC, WFO

March 13, 1972

except OSI and NSA personnel; an exception of Frederick H. Stires of NSA whose fingerprints were also compared along with the available prints of the following individuals:

Daniel Ellsberg, FBI #105-131J1
Anthony Joseph Russo



Seven of the latent fingerprints and the latent palm print are not identical with the fingerprints and/or palm prints of the aforementioned individuals.

Three of the latent fingerprints developed on WF22-6 and two of the latent fingerprints developed on

(Continued on next page)

SAC, WFO

March 13, 1972

WF22-4 have been identified as finger impressions of
DOO personnel, [REDACTED],
respectively. See attached page for the results of the
comparisons of the other three latent fingerprints.

The specimens are being retained until called
for by a representative of your office.

Your File No. 65-11613
FBI File No. 65-74060-3576
Latent Case No. A-38774

March 13, 1972

RE: DANIEL ELLSBERG, FBI #105131J1

Three latent fingerprints, two which were developed on WF22-4, SICDEF Memo to the President, "Program of Action for Vietnam," 27 April 1961, with enclosure dated 26 April 1961 and one which was developed on WF22-6, Lansdale Memo: Program of Action for Vietnam, 6 May 1961, with enclosure dated 6 May 1961, have been identified as finger impressions of Daniel Ellsberg.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEET

Recorded: 3/6/72 2:05 p.m. zln

Reference No: 65-11613

Received: 3/6/72

FBI File No: 65-74060

Answer to: SAC, WFO

Latent Case No: A-38774

Examination requested by: Addressee

Copy to: *3 CCs LA 105-27952*RE: MC LEK
SIODate of reference communication:
Specimens:*Antel 3/6/72**Specimens personally delivered to*
LFPS by SA *[redacted]* on 3/6/72

13 documents - see attached list

*WF 22-1 11F 22**WF 22-689417-53162**WF 22-48924*

Result of examination:

Compared [redacted] 340
*nothing [redacted]*Examination by: Hippenstee *[redacted]*
Evidence noted by: *[redacted]*

Examination of

Date

Dictated

Date

3/6

920
8/20/61

1. WWR Memorandum to the President, 12 April 1961, 2 pages
2. Joint Action Program Proposed by the Vietnam-United States Financial Groups, 2 May 1961, 41 pages 2-1 - 2-15
100-2-1 (C)
3. JCS Memo to SECDEF, "U.S. Forces in South Vietnam," 10 May 1961, 2 pages 3-1 - 3-2
4. SECDEF Memo to the President, "Program of Action for Vietnam," 27 April 1961, 24 pages w/Incl. dated 26 April 1961 4-1 - 4-4
100-4-5 & Ellsberg 100-4-6 & Ellsberg 100-4-24 & Ellsberg
5. Dept. of State Memo to Members of Task Force on Viet-Nam, May 3, 1961, 38 pages w/Incl. dated 3 May 1961 5-1 - 5-5
6. Lansdale Memo: Program of Action for Vietnam 8 May 1961, 62 pages w/Incl. dated 6 May 1961 6-1 - 6-62
100-6-12 & Ellsberg 100-6-53 & 6-62 & John W. Seigler
7. Gilpatric Memo to CJCS: "U.S. Forces for South Vietnam," 8 May 1961, 5 pages w/Incl. dated 8 May 1961 7-1 - 7-5
8. Lansdale Memo for General Taylor: "Vietnam Force Increase," 21 July 1961, 19 pages, w/Incl. dated 21 July 1961 8-1
9. State Memo to SecDef: "Concept for Intervention in Vietnam," 11 October, 9 pages 9-1 - 9-1
10. NSAM No. 111, 22 November 1961, 3 pages
11. Lansdale Memo to CJCS: "Vietnamese Command Problem," 29 December 1961, 1 page 11-1
12. Gilpatric Note to Dean (Rusk), 28 December 1961, 1 page
13. MacNamara Memo to the President, 27 January 1962, 8 pages, w/Incl., dated 13 January 1962

1. WWR Memorandum to the President, 12 April 1961, 2 pages
2. Joint Action Program Proposed by the Vietnam-United States Financial Groups, 2 May 1961, 41 pages
3. JCS Memo to SECDEF, "U.S. Forces in South Vietnam," 10 May 1961, 2 pages
4. SECDEF Memo to the President, "Program of Action for Vietnam," 27 April 1961, 24 pages w/Incl. dated 26 April 1961
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6. Lansdale Memo: Program of Action for Vietnam 8 May 1961, 62 pages w/Incl. dated 6 May 1961
7. Gilpatric Memo to CJCS: "U.S. Forces for South Vietnam," 8 May 1961, 5 pages w/Incl. dated 8 May 1961
8. Lansdale Memo for General Taylor: "Vietnam Force Increase," 21 July 1961, 19 pages, w/Incl. dated 21 July 1961
9. State Memo to SecDef: "Concept for Intervention in Vietnam," 11 October, 9 pages
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11. Lansdale Memo to CJCS: "Vietnamese Command Problem," 29 December 1961, 1 page
12. Gilpatric Note to Dean (Rusk), 28 December 1961, 1 page
13. MacNamara Memo to the President, 27 January 1962, 8 pages, w/Incl., dated 13 January 1962

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 22 1972

TELETYPE

Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Waikart	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

NR009 BS CODE

7:40 PM NITEL 3-22-72 WFY

TO DIRECTOR (65-74060) (ATT: DID)

LOS ANGELES (105-27952)

FROM BOSTON (65-5236) 2P

*CSB
B...*

MC LEK-SIO.

RE BOSTON NITEL THREE TWENTYTWO SEVENTYTWO.

ADMINISTRATIVE:.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU, DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY DAVID NISSON DID NOT APPEAR AT BOSTON THIS DATE BUT WILL BE IN WASHINGTON ON THREE TWENTYTWO AND TWENTYTHREE SEVENTYTWO.

DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY RICHARD J. BARRY MADE AVAILABLE TO BUREAU AGENT AT BOSTON TOLL RECORDS RECEIVED PURSUANT TO SUBPOENAS RETURNABLE THREE TWENTYONE LAST AND REQUESTED THAT BUREAU AGENTS IDENTIFY SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE NUMBERS LISTED THEREON. THEREFORE COMMUNICATIONS IDENTIFYING SUBSCRIBERS WOULD BE PREFACED WITH PHRASEOLOGY "ON THREE

END PAGE ONE

REC-1

2351

10 MAR 31 1972

54 APR 3 1972

Joel

PAGE TWO

TWENTYONE SEVENTYTWO DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY RICHARD J. BARRY MADE AVAILABLE FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION BY THE FBI THE FOLLOWING TELEPHONE NUMBERS, WHICH HAD BEEN RECEIVED PURSUANT TO A SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM ISSUED UPON (BLANK) TELEPHONE COMPANY FOR THE TELEPHONE TOLL RECORDS OF (BLANK SUBSCRIBER)".

BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO DISCUSS SUCH PHRASEOLOGY WITH NISSON ON THREE TWENTYTWO SEVENTYTWO.

END

DWH FBI ESXXX WASH DC

CLR

3/29/72

CODE

TELETYPE

NITEL

TO: SACS, LOS ANGELES (105-27952)
 BOSTON (65-5236)
 NEWARK (65-6215)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

MC LEK - SIO

RE LA TEL MARCH TWENTY-EIGHT LAST.

RECIPIENTS SHOULD HOLD ANY ELSUR CHECKS REGARDING
 RUSSO'S NEW ATTORNEYS PENDING SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FROM
 BUREAU TO CONDUCT SAME. RECIPIENTS SHOULD, HOWEVER,
 SUBMIT LHM SETTING FORTH ANY PERTINENT DATA IN OFFICE FILES
 CONCERNING THESE NEW ATTORNEYS.

JRW:bjp *bjs*
 (5)

NOTE:

Anthony J. Russo, Jr., codefendant with Ellsberg, recently dismissed his attorneys of record and filed proper notice of substitution of new attorneys, namely [REDACTED] Newark, New Jersey; [REDACTED] California; and [REDACTED] Los Angeles, California. Referenced Los Angeles teletype requested check of special indices concerning these lawyers which may not be necessary since no such request has been received from the Department which is aware of the changes in attorneys.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

REC-50

65-74060-2254

19 MAR 30 1972

54 APR 3 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Campbell _____
 Rosen _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Miller, E.S. _____
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Cleveland _____
 Ponder _____
 Bates _____
 Waikart _____
 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Airtel

To: SACs, Baltimore (65-3896)
Boston (65-5236)
Newark (65-6215)
New York (65-25641)
WFO (65-11613)

3/30/72

1 - Mr. Wagoner
1 - Mr. Hagy

From: Director, FBI (65-74060)

MC LEK
SIO

By teletype 3/22/72 Boston advised that on 3/21/72 Departmental Attorney Richard J. Barry had turned over to the Boston Office telephone company records received by a Federal Grand Jury (FGJ), Boston, in response to subpoenas previously issued by the FGJ which called for the production of toll call records for telephones listed to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Barry requested FBI identify subscribers to telephone numbers appearing in these records.

Since prior investigation has established definite connections between the aforementioned individuals and Daniel Ellsberg, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Boston should furnish Bureau with five copies of each of these toll call records by cover airtel (original and four copies). Boston should also furnish Los Angeles copy of telephone records involved.

To facilitate Department's request, investigation looking toward the identification of subscribers to telephones called from telephones listed to the above individuals is to be handled and coordinated as follows by indicated field offices:

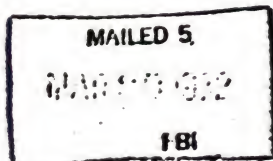
Baltimore: [REDACTED]

1 - Los Angeles (105-27952)

Mr. Campbell

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Dalbey _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Ponder _____
Mr. Bates _____
Mr. Whitely _____
Mr. Walters _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

JRH:bsf
(14)



REC-26

19 MAR 31 1972

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

9 APR 4 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WIC

EHA CB R JAH

DJD JAH

Airtel to SAC, Baltimore et al
RE: MC LEK
65-74060

Boston: Telephone numbers [REDACTED]

Newark: [REDACTED]

New York: [REDACTED]

WFO: [REDACTED]

Boston immediately insure that offices having responsibility fixed above are in possession of copy of pertinent toll records.

As soon as these toll records are available, responsible offices should carefully review same and then set out leads by airtel to identify subscribers to telephone numbers listed thereon. Copies of airtels containing leads for auxiliary offices should be furnished Bureau (five copies), Boston, and Los Angeles.

In order to standardize reporting of information developed concerning telephone subscribers and to insure that all necessary [REDACTED] provided, the following instructions are to be included in airtels prepared by responsible offices containing leads for auxiliary offices:

Investigation

Sufficient identifying data concerning each subscriber should be developed to permit a meaningful search of field office and Bureau files. Insure that inquiry is directed toward the subscriber of record to the pertinent telephone number as of date of call as the telephone number involved may have since been reassigned to another individual. Review office indices for information possibly identifiable with identified subscriber.

In view of Departmental interest in this matter and the proximity of the trial date (presently set for 5/9/72), investigation outlined above should be handled by all offices on an expeditious basis.

Airtel to Baltimore et al
RE: MC LEK
65-74060

Reporting of Data Developed

Auxiliary offices should report results of investigation identifying subscribers by letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "Daniel Ellsberg; Anthony Joseph Russo, Jr.," and containing the following introductory paragraph:

On March 21, 1972, Departmental Attorney Richard J. Barry made available for further investigation by the FBI the following telephone number (or numbers) received pursuant to subpoena duces tecum issued upon (here insert the name and address of the telephone company which furnished the records) for the telephone toll records of (here insert the complete name, address, and telephone number of the person whose toll records were subpoenaed).

The LHM should thereafter identify the telephone number called (including the area code); the date of the call (and its duration if known); the name and address of subscriber of record for this telephone number as of the date of call; and available identifying data pertaining to this individual. LHM should also include a succinct summary of information, if any, contained in pertinent field office files concerning the subscriber. Where indices are negative, this fact should be noted in the cover airtel submitting the LHM.

Data concerning all telephone numbers within the territory of an auxiliary office may be incorporated in a single LHM.

Submission of LHMs

Auxiliary offices should submit LHMs utilizing cover airtel and the following copy count:

Bureau - five copies airtel; seven copies LHM

Boston - two copies airtel; two copies LHM

Los Angeles - one copy airtel; one copy LHM

Responsible office

which set out lead - one copy airtel; one copy LHM

Copies of LHMs identifying subscribers should be furnished as received by the Boston Office to Departmental Attorney Barry.

Airtel to Baltimore et al
RE: MC LEK
65-74060


Interviews

No interviews are to be conducted with subscribers without prior Bureau authority.

Responsible offices should afford close supervision to the investigation outlined above. The Bureau will review and analyze results obtained and consideration will then be given to interviews of subscribers, in order to develop additional pertinent information bearing on this investigation.

NOTE:

On 3/3/72 a Federal Grand Jury at Boston, conducting investigation in this matter, issued subpoenas calling for the production of long-distance telephone records of six individuals who have been associated with Daniel Ellsberg in various capacities in the past. These records were duly furnished to the Federal Grand Jury and on 3/21/72 Departmental attorney handling this investigation at Boston requested FBI identify recipients of long-distance telephone calls made from telephones listed to these six individuals. We have set out specific and detailed instructions relating to the handling of this request as prior experience has shown that field offices conducting such investigation have submitted results of same in various forms. We have also spelled out specific





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 65-11613
FBI FILE NO. 65-74060
LATENT CASE NO. A-38774

March 31, 1972

TO: SAC, WFO

RE: [REDACTED]
SIO

REFERENCE: Specimens delivered 3/17/72

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: WFO

SPECIMENS: Fingerprints of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
Fingerprints and palm prints of [REDACTED]

REC 43

65-74060-3356

Fingerprints of [REDACTED] compared with latent prints developed on volumes of 1A 21; no identification effected.

APR 3 1972

Fingerprints of [REDACTED] who was ~~name~~ compared with latent prints developed on the volumes of 1A 22; no identification effected.

Fingerprints of [REDACTED] compared with latent prints developed on the courier '18' of 1A 21 and 1A 22; no identification effected.

The results of the comparisons conducted with fingerprints of [REDACTED] subject of prior report. All latent palm

2 - Los Angeles (105-27952)

(Continued on next page)

1 - [REDACTED]

Div. 5, Room 612, 9th and [REDACTED]

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Div. 5, Room 612, 9th and [REDACTED]
THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BUH. (9)

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SAC, WFO

March 31, 1972

prints captioned compared, insofar as possible, with palm prints of [REDACTED] two latent palm prints on 1A fl, V.B.3, Book II are identical. No other identifications effected.

The fingerprints of [REDACTED] were returned to WFO on 3/22/72. Other prints being temporarily retained in the Latent Fingerprint Section.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEET

Recorded: 3-17-72
 Received: 3-17-72
 Answer to: SAC, WFO

9:40 am MM

Reference No:
 FBI File No:
 Latent Case No:

65-11613
 65-74060-4356
 A-38774

Examination requested by: Addressee

Copy to:

RE: MCLEK
 SIO

Date of reference communication: *1* Delivered to LFPS by Courier 3-17-72
 Specimens:

Fingerprints submitted for Elimination purposes of:

*Rm 413 CFC Confid LA#1 (9% & -
 Recd to Ron Carpenter 3/22/72 by courier*
 Fingerprints and Palmprints Submitted for Elimination
 purposes of:

*all [redacted] 28 CFC - [redacted] - LA#1, V.B.3 [redacted]
 17 Courier 18 [redacted] LA#2 (9% &)*

Result of examination:

3-17-

Examination by:

Evidence noted by:

*Prints of [redacted] returned 4/18/72
 others returned [redacted] in LFPS*

Examination completed

Time

Date

Dictated

Date

4/3/72

AIRTEL

1 - ADP
1 - Mr. J. R. Wagoner
1 - Mr. J. R. Hagy

To: SAC, San Francisco (65-6076)

From: Director, FBI

MC LEK
SIO

Reurairtel and LHM 3/23/72, and your airtel 2/2/72.

Referenced LHM identifies subscribers to telephones listed on toll call records for telephone number 408-667-2134, subscribed to by Spencer B. Marx, Partington Ridge Road, Big Sur, California. Initial information regarding these long-distance calls appeared in referenced airtel 2/2/72.

Bureau appreciates extensive work involved in preparing referenced LHM and format in which these telephone numbers and their subscribers were set out. Review of LHM reveals, however, number of apparent discrepancies between data contained in the LHM and information set out in referenced airtel 2/2/72. San Francisco should carefully review these two communications with actual telephone company toll records in order to clarify and resolve these discrepancies. Bureau cannot disseminate this information or [REDACTED] until these discrepancies have been completely resolved.

Should your review indicate that data in referenced airtel 2/2/72 is in error, advise Bureau and recipient offices of correct data by airtel, making necessary corrections on your copy of reairtel 2/2/72. Bureau and recipients will then make similar corrections on their copies of this communication.

In instances in which data in reairtel 2/2/72 is correct and related information in reLHM is incorrect, amended pages for LHM should be furnished Bureau and recipients.

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Campbell _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Boston (65-5236)
1 - Los Angeles (105-27952)

JRH:bjp

65 APR 4 1972

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

Airtel to San Francisco
RE: MC LEK
65-74060

The following items should be carefully reviewed in this connection:

Airtel 2/2/72, page 11, notes four-minute call on 7/14/71 to [REDACTED] and one-minute call to this number on 10/1/71. LHM does not identify subscriber.

LHM, page 5, notes call of three-minute duration to [REDACTED] on 8/24 of unspecified year. Correct this to reflect 8/24/71.

Airtel 2/2/72, page 13, notes calls on 9/9/71, 9/11/71, 9/15/71 and 10/11/71 to [REDACTED] LHM does not identify subscriber.

Airtel 2/2/72, page 13, notes three-minute call on 9/24/71 to [REDACTED] LHM does not identify subscriber.

Airtel 2/2/72, page 15, notes one-minute call on 7/28/71 to [REDACTED] LHM reflects call of same duration to same number on 7/8/71. Clarify.

Airtel 2/2/72, page 14, notes two-minute call on 7/12/71 to [REDACTED] LHM, page 13, notes call of same date and duration to [REDACTED] Clarify.

Airtel 2/2/72, pages 15-18, reflects calls made on 8/16/71, 8/21/71, 9/20/71, 10/21/71, 11/9/71 and 11/17/71 to [REDACTED] LHM, page 14, lists calls on same dates [REDACTED] Clarify.

LHM, page 14, lists one-minute call on 10/1/71 to [REDACTED] Call to this number on 10/1/71 is not listed in airtel of 2/2/72. LHM, page 14, lists two-minute call on 10/13/71 to [REDACTED] Airtel, page 16, lists call of same date and duration [REDACTED] Airtel 2/2/72 lists one-minute call on 10/21/71 to [REDACTED] while LHM contains no listing for call to this number on this date. Clarify these three items.

Airtel 2/2/72, page 16, lists five-minute telephone call on 9/21/71 to [REDACTED] LHM, page 15, lists three-minute call on 9/21/71 to [REDACTED] LHM, page 15, lists eight-minute call on 10/20/71 to [REDACTED] while airtel contains no listing for call to this number on 10/20/71. Airtel 2/2/72, page 17, lists six-minute call on 10/27/71 to [REDACTED] while LHM contains no listing for call to this number on 10/27/71. Clarify these three items.

Airtel to San Francisco
RE: MC LEK
65-74060

Airtel, 2/2/72, page 17, lists one-minute call on 11/6/71 to [REDACTED] while LHM, page 16, lists call of same date and duration to [REDACTED]. Clarify.

Airtel, 2/2/72, page 17, lists two-minute call on 11/4/71 to [REDACTED] while LHM, page 17, lists call of same date and duration to [REDACTED]. Clarify.

Airtel, 2/2/72, page 16, lists three-minute call on 9/23/71 to [REDACTED] eight-minute call to this number on 10/20/71. LHM does not identify subscriber.

Airtel, 2/2/72, page 19, notes calls on 9/2/71 and 9/3/71 to [REDACTED] while LHM, page 19, lists similar calls [REDACTED]. Clarify.

Airtel, 2/2/72, page 20, lists call on 10/22/71 to [REDACTED] no duration given, while LHM, page 19, reveals call of same date made to this number for two-minute period. Add duration to data concerning this call in airtel.

Airtel, 2/2/72, page 20, lists two-minute call on 10/10/71 to [REDACTED] LHM does not identify subscriber.

Airtel, 2/2/72, page 21, lists four-minute call on 9/27/71 to [REDACTED] LHM does not identify subscriber.

NOTE:

Spencer B. Marx, who is a brother-in-law of Daniel Ellsberg, resided in 1971 in a cabin at Big Sur, California, although he maintained an apartment at Cambridge, Massachusetts, until June, 1971. Investigation has determined Ellsberg apparently utilized Cambridge apartment of Marx during Spring and early Summer of 1971 and Neil Sheehan, reporter for "The New York Times" contacted this apartment in March, 1971, while engaged in reproducing the "Pentagon papers" in Cambridge. In June, 1971, unidentified belongings of Ellsberg were shipped with goods of Marx for storage in California. Close

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE FOUR

Airtel to San Francisco
RE: MC LEK
65-74060

NOTE CONTINUED:

relationship of Marx with Ellsberg suggests review of toll calls made from cabin of Marx and San Francisco obtained necessary records, identifying subscribers in reLHM. Discrepancies between LHM and earlier San Francisco communication setting out toll call records necessitate review by San Francisco to resolve discrepancies and obtain correct data.

4/4/72

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. J. R. Wagoner
1 - Mr. L. E. Belanger

To: SACs, Los Angeles (105-27952)
Newark (65-74060)

From: Director, FBI (65-74060)

MC LEK
SIO

ReButel 3/29/72.

In submitting letterhead memorandum as requested in referenced Bureau teletype, only information from live sources and record checks should be included.

1 - Boston (65-5236)

LEB:bjp
(8)

MAILED 5

FBI

NOTE:

Los Angeles previously furnished the names of Anthony Joseph Russo, Jr.'s new attorneys, these being [REDACTED]. The Los Angeles Office had previously requested that Newark, covering residence of [REDACTED] to submit letterhead memorandum on his background and furnish elsur information. Referenced Bureau teletype directed Los Angeles (covering residences of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and Newark not to make elsur checks but directed them to submit letterhead memoranda setting forth any information in office files concerning the new attorneys. On 3/31/72 Departmental Attorney Joel Lisker advised [REDACTED] that information from technical coverage was not desired.

REC-110

65-74060-3358

20 APR 5 1972

97 APR 7 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Campbell _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Fonder _____
Gates _____
Gilkart _____
Halters _____
Kovars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 8 1972
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Campbell	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. W. G. Hart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. S. S. S.	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR002 BA CODE

150PM URGENT 4-3-72 CCS

TO DIRECTOR (65-74060)

BOSTON (65-5236)

FROM BALTIMORE (65-3896) IP

MC LEK, SIO, OO: LOS ANGELES.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO BALTIMORE, MARCH THIRTY LAST, AND
BALTIMORE AIRTEL TO BUREAU, MARCH THIRTY LAST.

FOR INFORMATION OF BOSTON, BALTIMORE RETAINS SUFFICIENT COPIES
OF TOLL CALLS RE TELEPHONE NUMBERS LISTED TO [REDACTED]

RE BALTIMORE AIRTEL SETS FORTH IDENTITIES OF MARYLAND
SUBSCRIBERS TO NUMBERS CALLED BY [REDACTED] DURING PERIOD JUNE ONE,
SEVENTY ONE TO FEBRUARY TWENTY NINE LAST. BALTIMORE WILL
RESUBMIT IN LHM FORMAT AS OUTLINED IN RE BUREAU AIRTEL.

END

BJM FBI WASHDC

CLR

EX-105

169
51 APR 10 1972

335
10 APR 10 1972
[Handwritten signature]

FBI

Date: 3/31/72

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
ATTN: DID

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-6076) (P)

SUBJECT: MC LEK
 SIO

Re San Francisco airtel and LHM dated 1/18/72; and
 Bureau airtel to San Francisco dated 3/15/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of an LHM
 entitled, "DANIEL ELLSBERG; ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR.",
 dated 3/31/72. Also enclosed for Boston, Los Angeles,
 and New York, are two copies each of LHM.

For information of Los Angeles, transcript of
 DANIEL ELLSBERG's speech of 1/7/72, previously enclosed
 with referenced San Francisco airtel, is incorporated
 into the attached LHM.

Included in the LHM is the transcript of a
 speech made by KATHERINE BARKLEY (wife of ANTHONY JOSEPH
 RUSSO, JR.) on the evening of 1/7/72.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)

2 - Boston (Enc. 2) (RM)

2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2) (RM)

2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)

2 - San Francisco

SMB/plk

(10)

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Campbell	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Pender	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Wilkart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Sellers	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Approved: **7 APR 7 1972**
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SF 65-6076

SMB/plk

San Francisco Division shall retain tapes of the attached speeches in the event of possible evidentiary use.

San Francisco Division remaining alert for future public appearances of ELLSBERG and/or RUSSO.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

March 31, 1972

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR.

In the January 5, 1972, issue of the "Stanford Daily" student newspaper, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, there appeared an article entitled, "Ellsberg To Speak Friday". According to the article, Daniel Ellsberg along with codefendant Anthony J. Russo, and Russo's fiance, Stanford activist Katherine Barkley, will "kick off" the "Meet the Defense Department Week". Ellsberg, Russo, and Barkley will speak on "The Pentagon, The War, and the University".

In January 1, 1972, issue of the "San Francisco Examiner", a daily San Francisco newspaper, there appeared an article entitled, "Franklin-Ellsberg Rally Set". According to the article, supporters of H. Bruce Franklin will try to link his cause with that of Ellsberg tonight when Ellsberg makes a speech at Stanford University's Memorial Church.

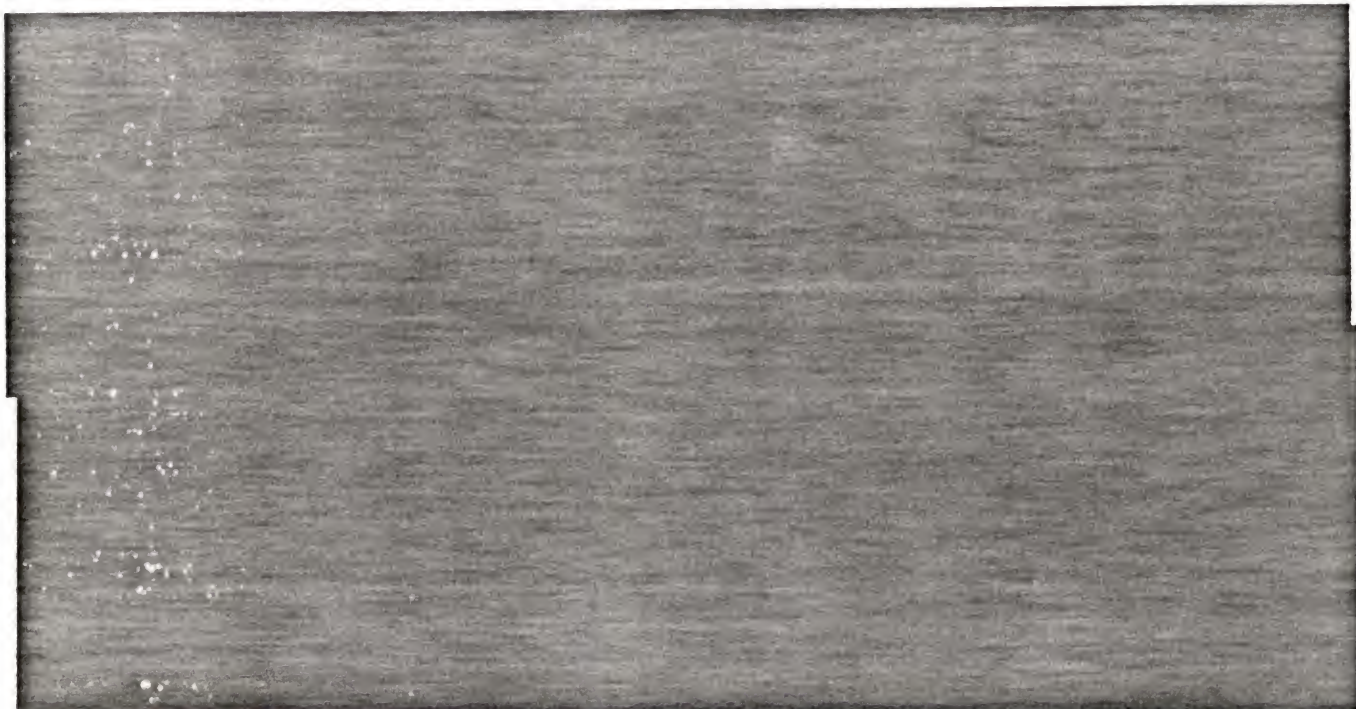
The event opens a week long "Meet the Defense Department" campaign by a coalition of Stanford organizations.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

67-7476-33

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR.



The following is a speech made by Daniel Ellsberg
on the evening of January 7, 1972, at the Stanford Memorial
Church, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California:

1
Unknown Man:

"Please, Mr. Ellsberg."

Mr. Ellsberg:

"I came here for a wedding (silence) and we just had it. Tony put this book in my hand and said, find something in this to read; and I opened it, honest to God, to this statement. The book is Soledad Brother," George Jackson (applause). There was one other page that moved me too much, I didn't read that. This starts, arms, holds and understanding, me and you. Communion can never be selfish. They are opposing terms, diametrical opposites. I thought of individual relationship as a flight from the existential reality of individual responsibility to the whole, to the people. I considered it selfish to look for some individual to touch and hold and understand because all of my time belonged to all of the people. That the deep, burning incessant things

centered in my guts was hatred alone,
but I've gone through some changes
since then. I saw and read about
Angie Davis and some other females of
our time, and I realized that perhaps it
was possible that this country has
produced some females like those of
Cuba or Vietnam. When Huey entered
my little cloister last year I was
more than ready for such an encounter.
The look of love from a rebel breed.
(silence, applause) This is going to
be brief. I am here for a wedding
tonight. Tomorrow I have to fly back
to Los Angeles for a funeral service
for a close friend of mine. My
neighbors in Malibu. He used to be
neighbors. In other words, people who
were subpoenaed recently for the grand
jury. The husband died, drowned, in
kelp scuba diving in kelp last Sunday.
They wanted me to say something as

soon as I could leave after this appointment. And, this was a couple. It was the last couple whose wedding I attended, not so long ago. In fact, it was at that wedding that my wife and I really saw that there was something in marriage. We weren't married then, and I think I got the idea that actually there was something in getting married when we saw them together. I never saw the wife stop smiling from the time that she got married, from that day on. So it was a horrible thought that that couple had been broken up so suddenly last week. I was here to be arraigned with Tony, 115 years, Tony 35, which adds up to a nice round figure, 150; and it was the day of the arraignment, the afternoon that I learned about this drowning, and when I got through crying really, over the personal

implications for the girl who was left really, Jane. What came through to me was that this was what was, it was all about as far as what my wife and I were doing, what Tony was doing. Because I thought right away of something that had been in my mind a lot since Christmas. The families of the men who are now in prisoner of war camps because of the thousand plane raid between Christmas and New Years that President Nixon sent to North Vietnam, the wives of the men who died in those raids, and obviously the families of the people who were bombed by those husbands sent there by President Nixon and that it was those personal consequences for families, for mothers, sons, sisters, brothers, husbands split so suddenly by falling anti-personnel

bombs, napalm, whatever. Paid for by our taxpayers, paid for by us, by your parents and by me. That we were trying to stop feeling that intensely what it meant to lose a friend and to lose a husband, of a friend, that suddenly brought home as only personal experience can do that sharply. But it reminded us, it reminded us of why we done what we did and what it was about. For 25 years, for 25 years we have been doing that to families in Indo-China. In the last three years of the winding down of the war, which is winding down about as fast as my indictment is winding down. We've dropped three million tons of bombs compared to the two million tons that we dropped throughout all of World War II and for a 140,000 of those tons dropped in Cambodia, very small amount compared to the four million tons we've

dropped in Vietnam. We've created two million refugees out of a population of six million, so we made one third of the population of Cambodia refugees in the last year and a half. The process that took five years to do in Vietnam, turning one third of the population into refugees. And all of that comes down to couples and it comes down to families. Well, I'm conscious of that right now. The reason I'm going to make this short is because of my marriage. I got a message as I came in here that my wife had gotten earlier. She was going to be here for this wedding, and she is not, she is home because the message that, frankly, she has been waiting to hear, or waiting to witness for the last six months or so, as I've spoken to a number of large audiences and I'm a controversial figure at this point, had come to the

campus (static) that somebody proposed to assassinate me tonight in this audience. Now, that's not something that I'm very bothered by at this point but it bothers her very much and I respect her feelings and I don't propose to lay that on her very long, and I did get her the message that I was going to come out and explain why I wasn't going to talk long tonight, but I wanted to explain to the audience what the situation was since you've come here; and I wanted to take part in this wedding and I'm certainly glad that I did that, and you'll hear more about that tonight. A question we were going to address, I think early on that Catherine asked me to speak about was what had brought about a change in my own thinking in Vietnam. Well, a lot of things contributed to

that, experience in Vietnam for two years, a lot of reading, the Pentagon papers, but ultimately it takes more than reading, even 7,000 pages of reading, to change your life as much as I did change about two years ago when I stopped trying to carry the word to the President and influence the President and I began to see the President as part of the problem, and I saw the necessity to carry the word to Congress. That was two years ago. That was a big change for me after 12 years working in the Executive Branch. A year and a half went by, two invasions went by, and I began to see that Congress was part of the problem, and I took the word to the American people through the press, it did get to them. It didn't end the war, the war's not over yet. It could be some time from now we'll

look back and we'll say, America was part of the problem. America is the problem from the perspective of other people in the world. I hope that's not true. What I did, what Tony did, was done in some hope and faith that it's not true, that the people

the information as to how they've been misled, how they've been manipulated and how they've collaborated. They and their representatives in Congress have collaborated over the last 25 years in this war would find it in themselves to change that, to take power into their hands, to make demands on the representatives in Congress and get them to take responsibility for getting us out of the war. But for me to do that, to move outside the Executive Branch with this information, meant that I had to be ready to face the

It's working."

Oh, can you hear what I'm saying? And how do you come to know that? The bug decided two years earlier that the car was wrong and had to be replaced. For me the process was controlled by a belief that I had got it right in Standard. The first time I'd heard it on phone for six days. It's from a Standard. A friend - Stanford graduate student from a Harvard Graduate School Business Administration. Couldn't find his name as proof for my guess because he left before I joined Army Prison for non cooperation with the Draft. I met him at a War Resistor's League Conference at Haverford, Pennsylvania in the summer of 1969 about the time that I finished

reading the Pentagon papers. And, I'd seen him in prison a couple of times since then. One time I took my wife, Patricia, to La Jolla in hopes that it would reassure her about what a prison looked like inside and what a man like Randy Keeler (ph), a friend of ours, looked like in prison rather than worry her. And it didn't do that. It didn't reassure her. It did show her that if you went into prison for the right reasons it couldn't break you. So she felt better about that. Anyway, Randy is out now, so that was quite a night for me last night when I heard his voice, and I'll be seeing him shortly. But what it meant for me to meet him I realize now, was that, which was two years ago, was that I saw someone who was in a

very quiet, and I think the intentions
 was really to get the people in an
 attempt to convince fellow Americans
 that what they were doing was wrong,
 and he would not be intimidated against.
 And when we got back to the point about
 that was, that it was a kind of
 action against the people which had an
 immediate relation to the standard
 that are set for you, is justified.
 Kicks that the people, that they had
 taken, moving around Vietnam at a
 time when we were in a way or
 another in that way, I more directly
 than today, and eight or three million
 Americans have taken on. There is
 obedience to order and to authority. It
 struck me that if I could have these kind
 of risks over there at a time when I
 believed that the only way to get
 something that had to be done, then
 obviously I couldn't be less than

what Randy Keeler was facing when it came to trying to end the war now that I knew that it was wrong. That put it to me the standard, that was a high one, made it obvious that I had to do what had to be done to end the war even if it did mean sacrificing freedom, which would be no greater risk or sacrifice than the men in Vietnam were facing or that we were imposing on the people, all the people of Indo-China, and had been imposing for 25 years. So that made the decision very easy. Finally, as I look at the situation that's in the news here today, which I don't know much about obviously I see a couple of parallels with the lessons that I've drawn in Vietnam and since Vietnam. Catherine gave me a copy of today's paper, the Stanford Daily, and I read the account of the majority and minority

reports on the Franklin case. But obviously doesn't tell me enough at this point about the whole background of that or anything else. It would be stupid of me to take any top position.

One thing I can certainly say, that from what I read in that account, I find nothing in the majority report to criticize in Bruce Franklin's behavior that's reported there, let alone to dismiss him for." (applause)

— Voice:

"Pacifica radio to Northern California. KPFA and KPFP in Berkeley, broadcasting live from Stanford Memorial Chapel. Back to the program." (applause continuing)

Mr. Ellsberg:

"The statements, the statements . . . I don't, I really have, have not been familiar with the case. I have not followed what other documentation or whether else may be involved. But judging just from those documents, the characterization of the perception of reality described in that document, and

you can all read that, strikes me as an extremely realistic perception which I share, this is Bruce Franklin's perception. I'm talking about tactics particularly, but his perception of the complicity of the society of the whole, complicity of universities in general, and from what I can read, this one, like the one that I am part of and you too (applause). The statement that I find in there, that it cannot be expected that if he were to stay here he would come into a proper relation, or an acceptable relationship with the views of the other members of the university, doesn't seem to allow the possibility that the university might change (applause) or change in the direction of his perception which is described as a bizarre characterization and which is

a characterization in its own term, which I would guess some years from now, if consciousness changes some, will itself look pretty bizarre. The majority report makes certain bows in the direction of the particular circumstances of the actions described, such as the invasion of Laos, and then so far as I can see, just totally ignores the allegations and the perceptions attributed to Franklin in those circumstances. All of which seemed very sensible to me, as they are reported there. It reminds me very much of the situation that arose at Harvard shortly before I went back to Cambridge from Rand where the Center for International Affairs was bombed that night, by some women apparently. The police tried to get under the skin of the women who had left their calling

by saying the job was much too sophisticated to have been done by women. Yeah. But, okay, the Center for International Affairs, as I say, was bombed, and President Pucle (phonetic) of Harvard made a very arresting statement which seems to me almost to, to have exactly the same spirit as I read in that majority report, which is bombing rejects the very foundations of civilization (laughing and applause). I can relate to that (laughing). But it seemed a somewhat obtuse statement from the President of the university that had provided a dean who had presided over the beginning of the largest bombing campaign in history with George Bundy (phonetic). A campaign that started just seven years ago, or six million tons ago and then had subsequently provided from this same Center for

International Affairs a professor and
associate head of that Center for
International Affairs Henry Kissinger,
who had continued that bombing and
extended it to Cambodia and Laos,
producing as I say, two million cas . . . ,
refugees in the last year and a half.
To my knowledge, this president of
Harvard, President Pucie (phonetic)
had never commented in any way upon
that bombing, let alone upon the
obvious role of Harvard in producing
not only those two, but a great
succession of other people who had
collaborated in that bombing, including
me, in my small way. But, there was
a situation there that they seemed to
be entirely unaware of the asymmetry,
and that seems to be the case here.
It goes through this report. To talk
about sitting in as violence in a
computation center that's carrying on

computations for amphibious helicopter assaults; and I'm speaking again, I keep repeating, just from this document I've read. It seems to be absolutely absurd the basis for (applause) . . . Should such research go on in the university? It seems to me, obviously not. Should there . . . (applause) Should there be classified research? Should individuals be doing classified research here at this university, or any other university, and it's being done at M.I.T. where I'm now associated. It seems to me, obviously not. The question is, how do you end the war that's gone on for 25 years? That's a hard question. If I had more time here then I'm going to take, I'd have to start by, by expressing my own bafflement at that, it's something I'm continuing to work at to try to

understand. I don't have an adequate understanding of it; but one thing is clear, you don't end that war by changing a President, we've had five continue that war. You don't change it by changing parties. We've had 25 years, 14 Democrats and 11 Republican. You don't change it just by getting Congress against it. The Senate is against it in some sense, but they continue to vote the defense appropriations. You don't change it just by changing the breath of public opinion, 73 percent want us out now, but we're not out. What does it take? It does seem to me that it's very unlikely that the university or any other institution will come to end its complicity which exists unless individuals dramatize that complicity and find ways of doing that. Certainly a sit-in at a computation center that

obstructs calculations of the sort described seems to me an entirely appropriate way to dramatize that (applause). But (applause). Now, having said that; and I want to, and what I say now should not be interpreted as a comment on Bruce Franklin, whom I don't know, haven't met. I know people who respect him highly. He's a controversial figure. I don't know what else he's, my contact is, is limited as is indicated in today's paper. So under . . ., so I'm not commenting on him when you come down to it. But when we do talk about bombing of, in my university, the Center for International Studies or Harvard, the Center for International Affairs, while it is obviously ludicrous to put, in the same equation, in the same sentence, or in the

same balance, the six million tons that have killed hundreds of thousands of people in Indo-China and a stick of dynamite in one of these places. That would be ludicrous to equate those. I still raise the question in my own mind, unclear on how, what I feel about this, as to whether dynamite or trashing, or whatever, trashing here or trashing there, does dramatize, among other things, the values or any, in opposition to the values, the bloody minded values of my former colleagues, myself when I was in Vietnam, who used violence instrumentally for what they thought were good purposes, supported the use of that violence with secrecy and lies, acted arrogantly. I do question whether in every case the opposition to that does not show in some cases the same arrogance, sometimes lies, sometimes the same acceptance of violence. I happen to

think that those values have to be challenged, not only the means to which they're put, not only the people who do them, not just changing other people to use violence secretly, arrogantly and so forth. I know that (applause). I want to emphasize that's not in a bleak way of criticizing Bruce Franklin, because I do not know whether any of that applies to Bruce Franklin. You know, the issue was raised by statements such as were quoted that the appropriate reaction to his firing is violence today, which may or may not be a correct quotation, I don't know what it means to him or not, but it does evoke that reaction in me. I do know that I walked through once in Long Xuyen in Vietnam with a battalion of troops fired at by the Vietcong, who were defending their households. That point, never seeing

them, killing some innocent people with artillery by mistake, losing men but never seeing an enemy, and in the end, American soldiers, brothers, brothers in Vietnam, some of them may be your vets against the war, I hope now. But in the end of that week of frustration, burning every house they came to, just so they would leave some marks, so that something would have happened if they passed through. Well, I understand why they did that, and I understand why people burn down R.O.T.C. buildings or why people use violent tactics here. I do know that I didn't come back from those people in Vietnam and change sides since to pick up a torch myself on the other side in opposition to the war. I don't happen to think that that's the tactic (applause). At any rate, having said that, there remains then the necessity, the

inescapable necessity for finding ways of dramatizing and changing people's minds, changing institutions, changing distribution of power, certainly all of those things, but, in particular, changing people's consciousness so that they cannot write, they cannot write a document as obtuse and fatuous as the majority report that I read today (applause). Without (applause). Without, without realizing, without realizing the irony of spending words at this point, supposedly educated people spending words in the year 1971 to deny the obvious fact that Stanford, like most other institutions in this society, is part of a system that is destroying the people of Indo-China in a massive violence (applause). Obviously, that's so obvious it doesn't need a lot of comment. Assassinating me would, I think, not be a way that would

get people where they wanted, the kind of society they wanted. I doubt that, or assassinating other people or bombing other people. But there's got to find, there has to be a search for tactics then, I don't know all of them. Tony and I involved ourself in one exercise in truth telling, may hope, I hope that this university, like other universities, will work with that, will fight against secrecy on this campus and elsewhere against classified information. Militantly, will find ways of turning the heads of the people who wrote that report and the people who support it. Find ways of separating this university and the institution that you will be dealing with the rest of your lives from complicity in operations like Vietnam, that's the task. It's a path of resistance of militant resistance all

of your life and I wish you luck. You've got a good revolutionary couple, they've been joined tonight in it. I thank you for your thanks at the beginning, and I'm going home to my wife now (applause). Thank you."

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR.

George Jackson was publicly identified as a member of the Black Panther Party who had been serving a sentence at San Quentin Penitentiary and who was killed in an escape attempt.

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the U.S. Government.

Angela Yvonne Davis is a self-admitted member of the Southern California District Communist Party, USA, who faces murder-kidnaping charges in California.

The following is a speech made by Katherine Barkley on the evening of January 7, 1972, at the Stanford Memorial Church, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California:

1

KATHERINE BARKLEY:

Is this on? - Yes.

I'd like to comment on specifically this wedding and what it is about has a lot of bearing upon the case and on the way the Government is prosecuting that case and what I found being involved in the courtroom and behind the scenes kind of incidents, I found that the press is only reporting about half of what's happening and the other half isn't being reported and it's just as much a part of the way that the prosecution is being pursued. For instance, the press release on the indictment, on the secret indictment which was by the way issued two days before TONY and DAN ever knew about it, or a day, excuse me. The press release from the papers looked like something that had been written by the Justice Department and so much of what was happening when we were ex-

periencing the harassment and almost all the conditions of that, of that indictment and of the arrest or intended arrest of TONY were not printed at all.

About two weeks ago TONY and I got married. Two weeks later the indictment came down and it was really fairly complete disruption of what we had thought our lives were going to be like together. He's facing 35 years in jail, his closest friend is facing 115 years. Full time has to be spent on the defense, the judge wouldn't give us the time we requested in court, and we wanted until May. The judge gave us two months to put together a defense which is terribly complex. Conspiracy charges, all sorts of things which doesn't make sense that nobody can figure out what the Government is talking about. And so we have two months to do that, we

can't work, we don't have any money, TONY can't work at his job, I can't get a job. We've got to put that together and on top of that there is a lot of harassment and a lot of fear that we have been experiencing. But never the less, we look forward to the trial, you know. We really want to do as much as possible to expose the likes and injustice, not only the American people, but to every one in the world that is concerned about the genocide in Vietnam and Cambodia and Laos and all the other places we don't know about yet and in the United States here. We want to use every incident, every opportunity we have to make that clear to people what is going on. Even though the Government is attempting, its, the Government is, is, is demonstrating in court that they are going to follow due process to prosecute this case.

Since June, the Government has grossly violated TONY's first, fourth, fifth, sixth, eight and fourteenth Amendment of Rights. He has been treated like a criminal, a literal criminal. He was granted immunity, if you remember in June he was granted immunity and now they are indicting him. And will you explain to me what immunity is all about, if then you get indicted. They tried to set \$100,000 bail which would have been almost impossible to meet, and he would have had to stay in jail for a week. Last time he was in jail he was beaten three different times. They denied as I said before the date request for the extension to give us time to prepare a defense. The first day that he was in jail when he went to jail for refusing to testify before Grand Jury in secret, in secret, he later said that he would testify if he could have it for transcript, if it could be

opened to the American public and Justice Department said no, we don't want your testimony after all. He spent 47 days in jail for refusing to testify in secret when he wants to talk about openly in court.

The first day when he asked when he was being booked, he requested to have his reading glasses with him. He was thrown into the hole, which they call euphemistically the maximum adjustment cell, he was thrown into the hole for requesting his reading glasses because he wasn't behaving properly like an inmate should, who isn't supposed to ask any questions and talk while they are being booked. Ok, after that, since he didn't get a phone call, he started kicking on the cell to get a phone call. Five guards rushed in, beat him to the ground, chained him and left him on his stomach chained and shackled in

the hole where he stayed for about an hour. He spent the rest of the 47 days in the hole for things like, for instance, the fact that he would not get a hair cut. A few days, about 15 days later he was keeping a journal, he had a lot of notes, legal work that he was doing to try to get out of there. He was, he could have been in for eighteen or twenty months. They went in and tried to take his journal away from him. He clutched it to himself. They started beating and kicking him. They ripped off his toe nails, excuse me, they didn't rip it off, it ended up being ripped off because of the way they were kicking him and he was thrown into maximum security and charged with agitating and disrupting.

7

The day that he got out of jail, they tried to take the journal away from him again. Pushing and shoving and manhandling him. And a month later, coincidentally of course, the night before DANIEL ELLSBERG gave what has been the biggest political rally in Los Angeles, 19,000 people, bigger than the BOBBY KENNEDY rally. The night before that, he was pulled over on the streets of Los Angeles by two LA Police Department officials. Before he could get out of the car, he was handcuffed, his arms were ripped around in back of him, he was choked, he was pushed to the ground, they were sitting on top of him, and smashing his face into the pavement and they said he had been driving erratically.

(Long pause)

He has been harassed.

(Long pause)

They have other ways to harass him and me now and one of those ways is the Grand Jury. And I don't know how much you have been reading about the Grand Jury, but we've all really, really, really got to learn about that, because they call in friends, you know, just friends, anyone, you don't know who your friend is that may be ready to release some more secret documents. You may have a friend somewhere, that something comes out and you're going to be hauled in front of the Grand Jury and told to tell everything you know about that person, everything they did, and every time you saw them. And you don't know whether they are going to try to get you too. And in the Grand Jury Room, you don't have a lawyer there. You're there, it's like a sweat box and they can do anything they want short of physical

torture to get you to break down. They accuse you of lying, there are any number of stories that have been floating around that are indeed valid. But nobody knows what goes in there, except you and the prosecutors, the inquisitors and the pigs. So we got married cause I don't want to be in that room. Now they may, you know, stop us again on the streets of LA and beat us up or something like that. Ah, that's something I can't help, I can't go around being paranoid. But, I am not going to be in that sweat box, and so what we decided to do to make our marriage official by the laws of the State so that the state cannot use it's unlawful and vicious police terror tactics to intimidate and harass us. TONY and I are proud of what he did, both he and DAN are innocent of all the charges. The charge with conspiracy to defraud

the Government.

(Laughter and clapping in background)

Another count is refusing to turn over the documents to the proper authorities. Now if the American people are not the proper authorities, I don't know who is.

(Clapping in background)

Power to the people (different voice)

In fact, the indictment as a matter of fact of TONY and DAN is really an admission of fraud by the Government itself, because it's what they did, if the, if revealing the truth, if the Government thinks that releasing the truth about American history to the American people is defrauding the United States of America, then I think the Government in the system must be fraudulent. And if this is the case, then the

American people are going to have
✓ to act to change that system and
we are going to win.

Celebrate life and power to the
people.

(Clapping in background)

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR.

The following is a speech made by Anthony Joseph Russo, Jr. on the evening of January 7, 1972, at the Stanford Memorial Church, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California:

1

ANTHONY RUSSO:

...I see very little difference between what's going on right here in this campus and what is going on in Vietnam, it has to do with peoples war.

(Clapping in background)

And I would would like to Vietnam, I would like to talk about Vietnam and my experience there because it was an inspiration to me.

I, I, I, the most powerful word that is the word that has made the biggest impression on me is the word rehabilitation.

(Laughing in background)

I can't, I want to get that off my head first of all because it is really bugging me.

Ok, ah, I thought that, you know, I have been into Ho Chi Minh's poetry a lot and I wish that I had

brought a copy, because his poems are really beautiful I think, because his poems are really beautifully, I think. One poem that he wrote called "Words Play". And I really wish that all of you would read that poem and I wish that all of you would read all of Ho Chi Minh's poems because they are very beautiful. And I am thinking about the word rehabilitation. It sounds like pacification or incarceration or Vietnamization, or probation. Probation I know about. I am currently on leave without pay from Probation Department in Los Angeles County where I work in research department. Very interesting job.

Rehabilitation. How you rehabilitate someone's thoughts. And I am of course referring to BRUCE FRANKLIN and what they said. I know very little

about BRUCE, I don't know BRUCE,
I have had the pleasure of shaking
his hand once. But, I thought
that the headlines and the editorial
in the "Stanford Daily," was it
yesterday January 6, it said "out-
rageous decision." I felt that
summed it up. I read through
(Clapping in backround)

I read through the editorial and
I was shocked that, at what they
had done. They talked of rehabili-
tating BRUCE FRANKLIN's thoughts.
I think he is a very thoughtful guy,
from what I know of him. I just wanted
to get that word off. Get that out
of my head. I think that the whole
thing is not only outrageous, but
ridiculous, absurd, I think we are
seeing ORWELL, I think we are seeing
ORWELL played out in real life as
we have been for several years,
many years.

What has happened to BRUCE FRANKLIN is in my opinion criminal and it's not the only thing that they have done that is criminal. I think that power in the hands of technocrats, bureaucrats, aristocrats, is the violation of the public trust. And I think we should do something about it.

(Clapping)

And I have racked my brain and I have tried to do all I could.

As I said as I started out, I wanted to say something about peoples war and about Vietnam. The Viet Cong of the National Liberation Front the NLF, the PRT, the Provisional Revolutionary Government, however, you know the Vietnamese people is an organic struggle, that has been going on for years, for many, many, many, many years. The Vietnamese people have suffered much much more than we can even begin to relate to. I

mean, last year, all last year,
that is the year of 1970, we had a
body count that, I don't know,
we talk of Kent State, we talk of
Jackson Mississippi, that was nine
people. We talk of Atica, that was
forty people. I think if you add
them all up, they probably come to
less people than the Vietnamese lose
every week at the hand of pignation.
And so the Vietnamese have suffered
long and hard. It is an organic strug-
gle. It is a three-pronged attack
on their part. They speak of their
attacks as being part military, part
political, and part military proselyt-
ization as they call it. It's in-
tricately woven into their culture.
I think that we can learn a lot from
them. I don't think that we can act
just like them, because they live in
Vietnam and we live here. We live in

a post-industrial society where the situation is very very different. I do know that if the NLF people were here, if the Vietnamese people were here they would really really probably freak out. They'd say wow you've got telephones, you've got cars, you've got all these media, you've got match books and postcards and all these things. And they would probably get into it and they would probably teach us a lot.

But their main thrust is political, as ours should be. They had to build the big military struggle because they were faced with a gigantic onslaught. And for the past five years they have been faced with just about the most that Western technology can muster.

And now if you look at the opportunities we have, in peoples war, let's face it,

we are all involved. We are now defending ourselves from the authorities. And we want to change our society and if that's not the peoples war I don't know what is.

(Clapping in background)

I mean you can read it in the Sociology books if they wouldn't confuse you and throw the red tape in and make it so academic. I heard that on this very campus, I heard a slogan which to me sums up a great deal. The slogan comes in the form of question, it says, "When Is Freedom Slavery?, When It's Academic" and ah,

(Clapping in background)

That sums up a whole lot for me. I think here what with our past is the three pronged attack also, to defend ourselves. First and most important is, well there really are three kinds of power. There is the normative

kind of power, the remunerative kind of power and the coercive kind of power. Translated into three terms that would be sole power, bread and any kind of solids you might have as they call them in the joint, a knife, a gun, a solid. And that's our task, you see, we have to build the mirror authority. You know, we have to build a different kind of authority to oppose the authority that is criminal and is trying to kill us all. When you speak of violence, I do not advocate violence and thank goodness I didn't cross any state lines to come here tonight. Ah, I don't advocate violence, but I tell you what, I have had a lot of violent perpetrators on me and I know where the violence starts it starts with the provocateur, that's the most dangerous thing. LEWIS

TACKWOOD in Los Angeles surfaced some time ago, he was the; he used to be Los Angeles Police Department informer. He worked at that job for a long time. Well, he surfaced awhile ago and said that a group of provocateurs in the Los Angeles Police Department were planning to explode a bomb in San Diego and call a National Emergency and whatever. I hate to think about it, but I have given it a lot of thought being a sociologist. I cannot stress the importance of being vigilant in looking everywhere, looking for the person who is going to try to screw things up, because it could hurt us all, it could hurt us all. We do have to defend ourselves, we do have to defend ourselves the best way that we can, but we have got to get our program together. That means, that we have got to develop our normative power.

I don't know, I could talk about a lot of things, as I say I'm beginning to see very little difference in what goes on here and what goes on in Vietnam. What do you think? What should we get into? Would you like to go more specifically into Vietnam?

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

Either that or have you comment on your thoughts about the relationship between "think-tanks" and Universities that function in that way on the one hand and the Government and the war on the other, which ever you choose.

RUSSO:

I think the most pressing problem that there, you can all, you can probably read more about Vietnam which is a long ways away than you can about "think-tanks". I guess, although you people in this area are very hip on "think-tanks", I know, because you have one right next door,

which I understand is still functioning daily. "Think-tanks", as they're known, has existed outside the public consciousness for many, many, many years.

Rand Corporation, the ah, father or the mother of the whole "think-tank" movement began in 1948. "Think-tanks" are space age tools of the oppressor. And it's time that we learn a lot more about them. What I would just estimate that we probably know less than 1% of what goes on there. For example how many of you knew that Rand Corporation had done a study of the Kennedy assassination. Probably not very many. Well, I tell you not very many people at Rand knew about it either. It was called project "Star". I had never seen any documents concerning that. Probably only a dozen people at Rand knew about the entire study. I think it should be made public. I don't see why it would endanger anyone. I don't see why,

least of all, it would endanger the, the national interest or the national security.

Rand had done a lot of studies of Vietnam. I was there in 1965 and 1966 interviewing NLF prisoners. People who had been taken prisoner by the South Vietnamese pigs and by the Americans.

I learned a great deal. I traveled all over the country doing this. I had access to a lot of what goes on inside the bureaucracy, inside the U.S. Military, the Vietnamese Military, the Vietnamese prisons. I talked to a lot of North Vietnamese and I'd like to just refer to the recent raids on North Vietnam for a minute. When I was in Vietnam and I went through all of these prisons, I must have been in about 25 prisons in Vietnam. And when I talked to the North Vietnamese I learned that the United States was doing things like

dropping anti-personnel weapons on the beaches in North Vietnam and dropping them on villages and hospitals.

To begin with, you know, I mean it's not only inhuman, it's imprudent.

When I was in Vietnam I felt the whole thing from beginning to end was inhuman, but if I said that, they'd say well he's a bleeding heart. So I usually argued on the basis of how imprudent the whole thing was. Of course I didn't get very far, but the past five days, you know, the recent five day bombing attack, and I understand that it has been started again, is a criminal action undertaken by criminals. There is no other way to characterize this.

(Clapping in background)

In fact, the two major issues of the POW's that is the American POWs in Hanoi and the Vietnamization program are blatantly fraudulent. And that goes back to what KATHERINE was saying. We don't, we really don't have to go into that too much. We know that a fraud is being perpetrated, in fact, having been in prison now, I see a lot of analogies to prisons that go on outside, that go on here, the University. But the one, the analogy that strikes me most is the analogy of the President of the United States as Warden, Warden NIXON. (Clapping in background)

I don't know if you know what good time is in prison, but good time is the time that you gain licking boots if you got a ten year sentence and you get out in seven, that three years that you gain was good time and you get that as I say by licking boots,

being a nice inmate. Well, every now and then you go up before what they call the Adjustment Committee and they decide whether or not you get your good time for that month. Well, I tell you, NIXON and his twenty-five million dollar Madison Avenue campaign to brush up the POW image and that's true and I hope all of you know that. NIXON got the advertising council to put on a twenty-five million dollar campaign to shire up the image of the POWs in Hanoi. That's just a footnote. But the prisoners in Hanoi are having their good time played with by Warden NIXON, that's what it comes down to. They are not going to get out until Tricky DICK says OK boys you can leave. And that's about, and that is, that really makes me mad, that he is playing with these fellows. He is using them

now as political pawns. And I hate to think what kind of effect that is having on their families, you know, for one thing. The Vietnamization program, it really makes me angry. It makes me very angry, because no American ever trusted a Vietnamese. No American ever trusted a Vietnamese. When the Americans lay on an operation, I am sure there are a lot of veterans here who can attest to that.

When an American operation is layed on in Vietnam, they never tell any Vietnamese, you know, the ones in Saigon or the ones in Hanoi, you know, I mean they don't tell them because they don't trust the ones supposedly working for us or the ones working against us. So how on earth can we hope to continue something like we are doing and turn it over to the Vietnamese. And besides, the

crowd in Saigon is never going to hold forth. We might as well be honest about it, we might as well end the war, everybody knows it's a mistake. But the most important thing is not only ending the war, but is somehow vindicating the lives of all the people who died there. That is about 2 million people. There is a way that their lives can be vindicated. They have not died in vain if we can get the right settlement for this war. And the right settlement to this war is peace with the Third World, you see. (Clapping in background)

But I don't think we are going to get it. I am very sorry to say, I don't think we are going to get it. Ah, with that crowd in Washington now and I don't think we are going to get it with any different crowd, unless we change some very basic

things. We got to change the way
the ah, we got to change our whole
concept of the economy in this
country, gross national product is
gross national pollution, as far as
I am concerned. I have studied
economics for a long time and got
into the mathematical models of all
that stuff. What we really need
is a steady state economy. And ah,
I have a note here that says PETE
will talk for a few minutes so I
don't want to ramble on, I want to
break this thing up a little bit and
I want to hear from PETE.

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

No, finish the thought you were on
and then we will go, we want to come
back.

ANTHONY RUSSO:

Well, I sort of lost my train of
thought, why don't you go ahead and
take it.

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

What we would like to do now...

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR.

Huey (Newton) is publicly known as the co-founder and Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party.

Majority report is a decision by the Advisory Board of Stanford University which recommended Bruce Franklin's dismissal on grounds that the Maoist Professor of English had incited violence during anti-war disruptions during February, 1971, at Stanford University.

The following is an interview of Anthony Russo in the company of Katherine Barkley by a radio announcer of KPFA and KPFE, Berkeley, California:

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

We have TONY RUSSO and KATHERINE,
and ah, what's your last name,
KATHERINE?

KATHERINE BARKLEY:

BARKLEY.

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

BARKLEY with us. Why don't we sit
down over the side and have a little
talk about what they came here to talk
about. Right. Someone commented
before that there was more chaos here
at this meeting in the church at Stanford
than they had ever seen at a sit-in,
a mass bust or even a war. And it
seems to be that way. Ah, TONY, why
don't you and KATHERINE sit over there.
We have, DANNY, why don't you take the
microphone.

RADIO ANNOUNCER:
(DANNY)

Right, the empty microphone and fill
it with something. Welcome to Palo Alto.

ANTHONY RUSSO:

It's good to be here, there is a lot
of spirit here. I, ah, you know, it's
very much like a conference of ex-felons
that I attended about, I guess about a
month and a half ago. And, in Los
Angeles. You know, I was there with all
these ex-felons, there were about I guess
400, and you know I have never felt

freer in my life because we could all relate to each other so easily, you know. We all sort of had been there and most of them much more than I had, cause I was only in jail for 47 days, but we related so beautifully and so thoroughly that it was really a lot of fun. So I have the same feeling here tonight.

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

I spent one day inside of Soledad and came out with the impression that if anything happens to men who are inside our state prison system they learn how to communicate. They know how to talk and express themselves. And I feel as if I know exactly what you are talking about. They have a feeling of oneness and togetherness that they are able to express for you, I think.

ANTHONY RUSSO:

Right. Often you have so little time to communicate in and you get a lot in in three minutes. Sometimes you can learn all about a guy's life, all about him in three minutes. I get that feeling anyway, you know, because I think this is why prisoners learn so much about how to write poetry, because guys would

come up to my cell and whisper something and it would be so quick, we'd have to communicate so much in such a little time that the guy would sound like a poet.

In fact, he was a poet.

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

You've said that you have worked for the Probation Department in Los Angeles, and that was interesting work. I wonder if you would like to elaborate on that just a bit while we are waiting for KATHERINE to return.

ANTHONY RUSSO:

Well, I was, oh gosh, it's so varied. I was just at the point of getting into some very interesting work with drug abuse programs. I was doing a study of criminal ecology. I was, I had the map of LA all split up and I had a lot of data which I had managed to get from various sources. I was making statistical models of criminal ecology. I found out some very interesting little tidbits, like in the Watts area, \$2,000 per acre per year is spent for law enforcement, whereas in Pacific Palisades the number is \$20 per acre per year. And I, being a student of causal analysis and imperial-

statistical analysis, I found that to be very interesting. I think that to a great extent the so-called law and order problem is caused by the authorities, really. The violence starts officially at the top. At the top.

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

What is the status now of your case? What is the next thing you have to do as far as being in court is concerned?

ANTHONY RUSSO:

Well, the first thing I have to do is to try to quash the indictment because the indictment not only on its face is ridiculous, but also it was brought illegally, unconstitutionally. I was granted immunity, but yet they indicted me. And I can only see this as blatant harassment. Blatant coercion, blatant punishment, whatever you want to call it. Not only was the indictment issued unconstitutionally, but it was issued without due, without regard for due process. What happened was they got the indictment together secretly and sealed it. I wasn't supposed to know about it. They didn't have the courtesy to inform my lawyers. Because what they wanted

to do was come and find me, lay the indictment on my head, handcuff me, carry me off to jail and put a \$100,000 corporate surety bond, you know, as the requirement for my bail. Now, I don't know if you are familiar with the \$100,000 surety bond, but what it means is you sacrifice \$10,000 right off the bat. It costs you that much, you see, so it was a kind of extortion they were trying to pull. They were really trying to pull an official kidnap, you see. Which really is what it amounted to. They came to the house where I was staying and we counted 16 FBI Agents, and boy, they were goons. They were led by the chief goon of the FBI in Los Angeles and they came and intimidated the lady of the house, told her that I was a fugitive, that if she didn't let them in to apprehend me that she was liable for a \$5,000 fine and five years in jail, you know, it was just awful. This was what I heard. Of course, I was in the bathroom at the time when they came so I don't know

anything about it, you see. Not only did they do that, they broke an agreement that I'd had you see with the Prosecuting Attorney. The Prosecuting Attorney took that occasion to do all of this. It was the day before New Year's Eve when everyone was taking off for vacation. My lawyer was out of the country on vacation. He had been working so hard, he said, "For Christ sake, don't anybody call me for anything", and I said, well, I wonder if I should call him, you know, with all of this stuff going on. I said no, I won't bother him, I have another friend who is an attorney, I'll get him to handle this for me. So I'd heard the rumor, I didn't know if it was true, so I got my friend to give me some advice, and I said, well, he said, well, "Tell you what I'll do. I'll simply call up the prosecutor and ask him if this is true." He said, "He can't lie to me." I imagine that had he lied that would have been beautiful because it would have been so blatant if we could have gotten the indictment out. But he is a little smarter than that. Not much,

but a little. So, anyway, my lawyer called the prosecutor at 9:00 that morning and said, "Hey, I hear that there is a rumor that there is an indictment out." The prosecutor said, "Yes, that's right and it involves RUSSO." And my lawyer said, "Well, ah, suppose he turns himself in this afternoon. Oh, we'll make it about 12:00 or 2:00 or something like that and I'll call you right back after I talk to him to find out exactly what time we'll come in and we'll surrender, you have my word." That was at 9:00. At 10:00 or 10:30 or something like that, the FBI arrived led by a gentleman who was later in court sitting with the prosecutor so I know that they had been in direct communication. The FBI came after we had made the agreement that I was going to surrender. So I had to fight to surrender, you know. The white flag didn't do any good. And you know what people are who shoot after you put up the white flag. Well, I'll tell you what they are. They are violating the public trust. It's a criminal action,

it's extortion. It's defamation of character. It's all of these things. Well, anyway, we wouldn't be intimidated by that, and even my nine-year-old friend that was there went out with his water pistol and said, looky here, he said, "Even if TONY RUSSO was here we wouldn't fink on him", you see. I thought that was beautiful.

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

Did they shoot?

ANTHONY RUSSO:

Thank God they didn't, no. Thank God. The time before that when I was apprehended by policemen, I found out that the next morning that they had pulled their guns as they had gotten out of their car. Can you imagine that? They got out of the car with their guns pulled, and I didn't see the guns because I didn't, I didn't really. I, I didn't see, on that occasion, I didn't see them coming. I saw the lights blink and I stopped the car and I was going to get out and show them my driver's license, and as I opened the door, my arm was grabbed. I was wrestled to the ground, beat up, face pushed into the asphalt and so forth. And was handcuffed

and garroted and consequently never saw that they had their guns pulled. And thank goodness they didn't shoot that time either. And I hope they don't shoot next time.

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

TONY, you have been talking about some of the consequences that individuals face when they make the choice of resistance in one form or another. The kind of resistance that you and DANIEL ELLSBERG both talked about, the necessity for, earlier this evening. And I wonder what you see are the ways in the face of what the authorities can do to try to isolate people who attempt to resist in whatever way. How resistance can be made a more collective thing, not so much for people in school, young people who are facing the choice before they get caught up in one of the bureaucracies or institutions other than perhaps the university, but for people like you and like DANIEL ELLSBERG who were respected members of, if not the ruling class, at least their technical support. What about people who are at that level in

ANTHONY RUSSO:

their lives and their careers, how can resistance become a collective process that will include more of them?

I think that you got a good question there. First of all, I'll say that people have to join up and first of all they got to join up with themselves. They have to develop a strong sense of self. You see, I, in this situation, decided that, well, that I thought that I had a good idea what was right, you see. So I said to myself, if I am just me, you know, if I develop a real strong sense of who I am and if I just go around being me, I'm free. Now, if they want to put me in jail, ah, that's their business. They are the ones who are violating the public trust, you see. And I can't get caught up in the manipulations of trying to avoid them and trying to shine them on or avoid being shined on or any of that because that will drive you crazy, you get paranoid and you, oh gosh, it's terrible. I simply forget about all of that and I just go around trying to be me, you see.

And to have faith in myself. And the most important thing is the way I develop my relationships with my brothers and sisters, you see. Because only through them can I find out who I am. But I have to get it started by knowing something about myself to begin with. And acting along those lines, you see. And then I have to see the reflection from my friends. And I, now I think if we, I really think, I believe that the biggest problem that this country has faced, as the Pentagon Papers show, is deception amongst our leaders. This is both conscious and unconscious deception, because these people lied to themselves, called self-deception, you see.

Break caused by changing of the tape

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

Do you see there is a role for you in a movement or in actions that are specifically aimed at trying to get other people who now hold jobs, like the ones that you have held in the past, to confront that possibility, the initial possibility of change, or do you think just living your life in a different way and now that

the government is, has made you a public figure, if you do live your life in a different way more people will know about it than otherwise would have? Do you think that that is a political, is a kind of political action that you will now choose that will eventually reach those people and help them their change anyway?

ANTHONY RUSSO:

I am going to continue trying to be me. And I am, I have devoted my life to being true to what I feel, you see. And I feel that the country needs social change. I think we are all involved in that, you see. The problem that a lot of my colleagues in establishment institutions face is very well analyzed by GEORGE JACKSON. He talked about this problem and he said, "That men and women look around themselves and they see what's wrong. A lot of times they try to repress it, but they see what's wrong, and they have one of two things to do. They have to take action or they have to confront their own cowardness." Now I feel that a lot of the people in the institutions nowadays shrink away

from that choice. They don't want to confront their own cowardness, they don't want to take action, so the only alternative is to retreat into a kind of neurotic apathy, you see. And they suffer for it and they try to pay a shrink 50 bucks a session to solve that and it doesn't work, you see. I think you got to start educating one another by relating to one another. By bring the anomic community back together, because the Amerikan conspiracy of the pigs have divided the community, robbed it of its essence and then tried to package it and sell it back to us and that won't work.

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

Since we are really into the question of men and women relating, of trying to find new values to live by, I'd like to ask what this marriage means tonight to you, in terms of now being with KATHERINE BARKLEY and in terms of the lives that you think you will be living as a unit, separately, whatever, what form do you think your marriage will take?

ANTHONY RUSSO:

That's so hard to predict because

of the great uncertainty that we face, you see. The marriage means a great deal to me, but I just don't know, we face so much uncertainty. We plan to, what we've been living for a couple of weeks down in Santa Monica, we plan to continue, unless who knows what happens, you know. It's very hard to predict the future nowadays. The only thing I know is that we will probably be in court on March 7 and that I will be very busy until then and KATHERINE has really been fantastic, and with her I think I'm going to make it. Well, I think with that we are going to probably wrap it up, because we have run out of time and space. BILL? Yeah, I would like to review briefly what has preceded our last conversation this evening. Ah, this has been a live broadcast by Pacific Radio for Northern California, KPFA and KPFE in Berkeley from the Stanford Memorial Church...

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

RADIO ANNOUNCER:

FBI

Date: 3/22/72

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

FROM:

(ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION AND IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION)
SAC, WFO (65-11613)

MC LEK
SIO

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM captioned "DANIEL ELLSBERG, ESPIONAGE-X" dated as above; one copy of the LHM is enclosed for Boston and one copy for Los Angeles.

The enclosed LHM is being submitted to the Bureau and to recipient offices in order to supplement information contained in latent fingerprint examination reports. The LHM contains the names of all individuals whose fingerprints have been compared with latent prints developed on examined documents or are being sought for comparison to establish conspiratorial associates of the subject or for elimination purposes. Specific documents referred to in each of these comparisons are identified by their Los Angeles or Washington Field Exhibit Numbers.

Information contained in the enclosed LHM was furnished on 3/13/72 by [REDACTED] Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division.

The FBI Laboratory report dated 1/25/72 also contained in the report of [REDACTED] at WDC, date of report 3/15/72, page 52, identifies the 13 volumes of Los Angeles Exhibit Number 1, referred to in the enclosed LHM as "LA 1, 13 volumes only, recovered at Rand Corporation at Washington, D.C." These volumes were among 20 volumes of the Rand Corporation, 38 volume set of the Vietnam Task Force Study retrieved by the Department of Defense at WDC.

- 2) - Bureau (Enc 5)
 - 1 - Boston (65-5236) (Enc 1)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (105-27952) (Enc 1)
 - 1 - WFO
- CAR:vos
(5)

MAR 23 1972

Sent _____

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Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971-413-135

SPEC. INV. OFFICE

WFO 65-11613

WFO will follow additional latent fingerprint examinations indicated in the enclosed LHM and will identify by communication suitable for dissemination, individuals whose fingerprints have been located and examined and the documents utilized in those examinations.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D.C. 20535
March 22, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DANIEL ELLSBERG
ESPIONAGE-X

The Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, has compared the known fingerprints of a number of individuals with unidentified latent fingerprint impressions found on documents pertinent to this investigation. Comparisons were made for purposes of establishing conspiratorial associates of DANIEL ELLSBERG or for elimination. In instances where known palmprints were available, they were also compared where appropriate with unidentified latent palm impressions developed. The identities of the persons and the documents with which their finger or palmprints were compared are set forth in juxtaposition below. The documents have been designated by their Los Angeles (LA) or Washington Field (WF) exhibit numbers. Results of the comparisons have been submitted in separate reports.

Known Finger or
Palmprints Examined

Documents Utilized for
Comparison Purposes

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

LA 1 (18 Couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 17,

[REDACTED]
Associate of Daniel Ellsberg

All documents examined except
WF 22

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

All documents examined

[REDACTED]
"The Washington Post",
Washington, D.C.

All document examined

ENCLOSURE

6-7122-3961

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Known Finger or
Palmprints Examined

[REDACTED]
Department of Defense (DOD)

[REDACTED]
Institute for Policy Studies
Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

Documents Utilized for
Comparison Purposes

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-17, LA 20, WF 22

LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, Washington, D.C.),
LA 15, LA 16, LA 20, WF 21, WF 22

All documents examined except WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 15-23

All documents examined except WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 15-22, LA 32

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 17, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2-22, LA 32, WF 20

All documents examined except LA 18,
LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only)
LA 2, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, WF 20-22

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Known Finger or
Palmprints Examined

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

Daniel Ellsberg
[REDACTED]
FBI # 105-131J1

Ellsberg, Robert Boyd

[REDACTED]
Princeton University,
Princeton, New Jersey

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

Documents Utilized for
Comparison Purposes

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, WF 22

All documents examined

All documents examined except
WF 20, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-17, LA 20, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2-13, LA 17

All documents examined

All documents examined

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2-22, LA 32, WF 20

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2-17, LA 20, WF 21

All documents examined except LA 18,
LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32

All documents examined

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only)
LA 2, WF 21, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 17

All documents examined except LA 18,
LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Known Finger or
Palmprints Examined

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
"The New York Times"

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

Documents Utilized for
Comparison Purposes

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 3-13, LA 17

All documents examined except LA 18,
LA 19, LA 21, LA22, LA 32

All documents examined

All documents examined

LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, Washington,
D.C.), LA 14-16, LA 20, WF 20, WF 21

All documents examined

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, WF 22

All documents examined except
LA 18, LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, and LA 32

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2-22, LA 32, WF 21, WF 22

LA1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, WF 20, WF 21, WF 22

All documents examined

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 3-13, LA 17, WF 21, WF 22

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Known Finger or
Palmprints Examined

[REDACTED]
Liberty Square Press,
Boston, Massachusetts

[REDACTED]
Associate of Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Dispatch News Service, Inc.,
Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

Documents Utilized for
Comparison Purposes

LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, Washington, D.C.),
LA 14-16, LA 20, WF 20

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 3-20, WF 22

All documents examined except
WF 22

All documents examined except LA 18,
LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 3-16, LA 18-22, LA 32, WF 22

All documents examined except
LA 18, LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32

LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, Washington, D.C.),
LA 3-22, LA 32

LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, Washington, D.C.),
LA 14-16, LA 20, WF 20, WF 21

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 3-22, LA 32

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Known Finger or
Palmprints Examined

[REDACTED]
National Archives, WDC

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Associate of Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
"The New York Times"

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
known as Brooks, nee
Stapleton,
DOD

Documents Utilized for
Comparison purposes

LA 14, LA 15, LA 16, LA 20, WF 21

All documents examined except
WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes and 13
volumes recovered at Rand Corpor-
ation, Washington, D.C.), LA 2,
LA 3-13, LA 17

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA2, LA 3-22, LA 32

All documents examined except
LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered
at Rand Corporation, Washington,
D.C.), WF 21, WF 22

All documents examined except LA 18,
LA 19, LA 21, LA22, LA 32

All documents examined

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only)

All documents examined except LA 18,
LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32

All documents examined except
WF 22

All documents examined except
WF 20, WF 21, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, WF 21, WF 22

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Known Finger or
Palmprints Examined

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Associate of Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED]
Associate of Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

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Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

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DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

Documents Utilized for
Comparison Purposes

All documents examined except LA 1
(13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, WDC), WF 20,
WF 21, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes and 13
volumes recovered at Rand Cor-
poration, WDC), LA 2, LA 14-17, LA 20

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes and 13
volumes recovered at Rand Corpor-
ation, WDC), LA 2, LA 14-17, LA 20,
WF 22

LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered
at Rand Corporation, WDC), LA 14-22,
LA 32, WF 21

All documents examined except
WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 17, WF 21, WF 22

All documents examined

LA 3-13, LA 14-16, LA 18-22, LA 32,
WF 22

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Known Finger or
Palprints Examined

Documents Utilized for
Comparison Purposes

[REDACTED]
DOD

LA 3-13, LA 14-16, LA 18-22,
LA 32, WF 22

[REDACTED]
DOD

All documents examined except
WF 22

[REDACTED]
DOD

All documents examined

[REDACTED] is
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

All documents examined

[REDACTED]
DOD

All documents examined except
WF 22

[REDACTED]
DOD

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32

[REDACTED]
DOD

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32

[REDACTED]
Victor Publishers,
Bedford, Massachusetts

WF 20, WF 21

[REDACTED]
DOD

All documents examined

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

All documents examined except LA 1
(13 volumes only recovered at Rand
Corporation, WDC), WF 21

[REDACTED]
DOD

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 17, WF 21, WF 22

[REDACTED]
DOD

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes and 13
volumes recovered at Rand Cor-
poration, WDC), LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32

[REDACTED]
DOD

All documents examined except
LA 18, LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 3-13, LA 14-22, LA 32

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Known Finger or
Palmprints Examined

Documents Utilized for
Comparison Purposes

[REDACTED]
Wife of Marcus Goodman Raskin

All documents examined

[REDACTED]
Institute for Policy Studies
Washington, D.C.

LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, WDC), LA 14-16,
LA 18-22, LA 32, WF 20, WF 21,
WF 22

[REDACTED]
DOD

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 17, WF 20, WF 21

[REDACTED]
DOD

All documents examined except
WF 22

[REDACTED]
Institute for Policy Studies
Washington, D.C.

LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, WDC), LA 14-16,
LA 20, WF 20, WF 21, WF 22

[REDACTED]
Close acquaintance of
Daniel Ellsberg

All documents examined except
WF 20, WF 22

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 14-22, LA 32, WF 21

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 3-13, LA 14-22, LA 32, WF 22

[REDACTED],
FBI # 305 500 J3

All documents examined

[REDACTED]
DOD

All documents examined except
WF 22

[REDACTED]
DOD

All documents examined except
LA 18, LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32

[REDACTED]ew
DOD

All documents examined except
LA 18, LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 3-13, LA 14-22, LA 32

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Known Finger or
Palprints Examined

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

Sheehan, Cornelius Mahoney
"The New York Times"

Sheehan, Susan
Wife of Cornelius Mahoney
Sheehan

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Associate of Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED]
"The New York Times"

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

Documents Utilized for
Comparison Purposes

All documents examined

All documents examined except
WF 20, WF 21, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA2, LA 17, WF 20, WF 21, WF 22

All documents examined

All documents examined

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA3-13, LA 14-22, LA 32

All documents examined

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes and 13
volumes recovered at Rand Cor-
poration, WDC), LA 2, LA 3-13,
WF 22

All documents examined

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA3-13, LA 14-22, LA 32, WF 21

LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, WDC), LA 9,
LA 14-16, LA 20, WF 20, WF 21, WF 22

All documents examined except
LA 17, WF 20, WF 22

All documents examined except WF 22

All documents examined except WF 20,
WF 21, WF 22

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Known Finger or
Palmprints Examined

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Associate of Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Associate of Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Possible acquaintance of
Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED]
Acquaintance of Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Institute for Policy Studies,
Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
DOD

[REDACTED]
Rand Corporation,
Santa Monica, California

Documents Utilized for
Comparison Purposes

All documents examined except
LA 18, LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32

All documents examined except
WF 20

All documents examined except
LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, WDC), WF 21

All documents examined except
LA 18, LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32

All documents examined except
WF 20

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only),
LA 2, LA 17, WF 22

All documents examined except
WF 22

All documents examined except WF 22

All documents examined

All documents examined

All documents examined except
LA 1 (13 volumes only recovered at
Rand Corporation, WDC), LA 18,
LA 19, LA 21, LA 22, LA 32, WF 20,
WF 21

All documents examined except
WF 20, WF 22

LA 1 (18 couriered volumes only)
LA 2, LA 3-13, LA 17, WF 22

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Fingerprints of the following individuals are currently being compared by the Latent Fingerprint Section, with latent fingerprints developed on various documents for elimination purposes:

[REDACTED] - DOD

[REDACTED] DOD

[REDACTED] DOD

[REDACTED] DOD

[REDACTED] - DOD

[REDACTED] ee States - DOD

[REDACTED] titute for Defense Analyses,
nia

[REDACTED] L. - DOD

[REDACTED] DOD

[REDACTED] - DOD

The Latent Fingerprint Section has been requested to compare fingerprints, if available, of the following individuals for elimination purposes:

[REDACTED] and Corporation, Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] (No Middle Name) Jr. - Rand

[REDACTED] Corporation, Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] OD

[REDACTED] - DOD

Investigation to date has failed to locate fingerprint records for the following individuals all of whom are considered possible associates or conspirators with Daniel Ellsberg in the dissemination of the "Pentagon Papers" to various newspapers throughout the United States. The possibility exists of course that such records do not exist and that fingerprints for these individuals were never taken for record purposes.

[REDACTED] Dispatch News Service,

[REDACTED] Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED] sible acquaintance of Daniel

[REDACTED] Ellsberg

[REDACTED] - Possible acquaintance

[REDACTED] of Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED] Wife of Daniel Ellsberg

[REDACTED] Possible associate of Daniel

[REDACTED] Ellsberg

[REDACTED] Dispatch News Service, Inc.,

[REDACTED] Wash

[REDACTED] Dispatch News Service, Inc.,

[REDACTED] ngton, D.C.

DANIEL ELLSBERG

[REDACTED] Possible associate of Daniel Ellsberg
[REDACTED] - Possible associate of Daniel
Ellsberg
[REDACTED] - Institute for Policy Studies,
Washington, D.C.
[REDACTED] Possible associate of Daniel Ellsberg

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-6076)

2/11/72

SAC, SACRAMENTO (65-61) (P)

MEMO
SIO

Re: Airtel to Bureau, 6/25/71; Airtel to
Sacramento, 8/31/71; 13rap of [REDACTED] 1/14/71;
SAirtels to Sacramento, 1/12/72 and 1/23/72.

On 1/25/72, [REDACTED]
Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, telephone 454-2221,
advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] residing in a
restaurant in Redding, California.

Re: Airtels requested that identity of subscribers
to telephone [REDACTED]
be obtained and if the subscriber is an individual, the
current occupation of the subscriber be obtained.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is listed to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Petaluma, and is billed to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is listed to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Source advised there is no 454 prefix in the 707
area code; therefore, no information could be obtained
regarding [REDACTED]

2 - San Francisco (RM)

2 - Sacramento

BAK:epg

(4) *epg*

ENCLOSURE

SC 65-61

Since the telephone numbers obtained are in the San Francisco Division, the occupation of the subscribers will be left to the discretion of San Francisco.

LEADS:

SACRAMENTO:

AT REEVES, CALIFORNIA:

Will attempt to determine if [REDACTED] possibly using the alias [REDACTED], owns or works in a restaurant in that area.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (65-61)(C)

SUBJECT: McLEK
SIO

DATE: 3/28/72

Re Bureau Routing Slip, 3/21/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of SClet
to San Francisco, 2/11/72.

EXP. PROC.

37

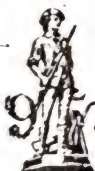
ST-115

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Sacramento
BRLK:epg
(3)

65-74060-3-2
U-5
MAR 31 1972

SPEC. INV. OFFICE



5010-108-02

9 APR 16 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 3/28/72

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (65-2913) (P)

SUBJECT: ME: LEK
SIO

Re Boston airtel to Bureau, 1/12/72.

Phone number [REDACTED] November 16, 1971,
minutes, from [REDACTED] listed to [REDACTED]Subscriber to be [REDACTED] Massachusetts,
Greenwich, New York.

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - Boston (65-5236) (RM)
 - 2 - Los Angeles (105-27952) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (65-25641) (RM)
 - 2 - WFO (65-11613) (RM)
 - 2 - Albany
- GAP:kap
(12)

REC-110

65-74060-3363

11-5
11 MAR 30 1972CPB/JH
SPEC IN OFFICE19
APR 6 1972

APR 7 1972

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-34071-34

92^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

S. RES. 280

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 17, 1972

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted the following resolution; which was ordered to lie over under the rule

RESOLUTION

Authorizing Senate intervention in the Supreme Court proceedings on the issue of the scope of article I, section 6, the so-called speech and debate clause of the Constitution.

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States on Tuesday, February 22, 1972, issued writs of certiorari in the case of Gravel against United States; and

Whereas this case involves the legislative activities of the junior Senator from Alaska, Mr. Gravel; and

Whereas in deciding this case the Supreme Court will consider the scope and meaning of the protection provided to Members of Congress by article 1, section 6, of the United States Constitution, commonly referred to as the "Speech or Debate" clause, including the application of this provision to

Senators, their aides, assistants, and associates, and the types of legislative activity protected; and

Whereas this case necessarily involves the right of the Senate to govern its own internal affairs and to determine the relevancy and propriety of legislative activity and the scope of a Senator's duties under the rules of the Senate and the Constitution; and

Whereas this case therefore concerns the constitutional separation of powers between legislative branch and executive and judicial branches of Government; and

Whereas a decision in this case may impair the constitutional independence and prerogatives of every individual Senator, and of the Senate as a whole; and

Whereas the United States Senate has a responsibility to insure that its interests are properly and completely represented before the Supreme Court: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the President pro tempore of the Senate
2 is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of Senators to
3 seek permission to appear as amicus curiae before the Su-
4 preme Court and to file a brief on behalf of the United States
5 Senate; and be it further

6 *Resolved*, That any expenses incurred pursuant to these
7 resolutions, including the expenses of the junior Senator
8 from Alaska, as a party in the above-mentioned litigation
9 in the Supreme Court, shall be paid from the contingent
10 fund of the Senate on vouchers authorized and signed by
11 the President pro tempore of the Senate and approved by
12 the Committee on Rules and Administration; be it further

1 *Resolved*, That these resolutions do not express any
2 judgment of the action that precipitated these proceedings;
3 and be it further

4 *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit a
5 copy of these resolutions to the Supreme Court.

92^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

S. RES. 280

RESOLUTION

Authorizing Senate intervention in the Supreme Court proceedings on the issue of the scope of article I, section 6, the so-called speech and debate clause of the Constitution.

By Mr. Mansfield

MARCH 17, 1972

Ordered to lie over under the rule

- 0701/1 - 1



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 65-11313
 FBI FILE NO. 65-74050
 LATENT CASE NO. A-38774

March 31, 1972

TO: SAC, WFO

RE: MC LER
 SIO

REFERENCE:

Specimens delivered by courier on 3/14/72

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: WFO

SPECIMENS:

Finger and palm prints of [REDACTED]

MAILED 25

Palm prints of [REDACTED]

-MAB- 3 1972

APR

FBI

REC-110

65-74060-3364

The results of the comparisons of the fingerprints
 of aforementioned individuals subjects of prior reports.

All latent palm prints compared, insofar as possible,
 with the submitted palm prints with the following results:

No identification with palm prints of [REDACTED]

19 APR 6 1972

Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Rosen _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Miller, E.S. _____
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Cleveland _____
 Ponder _____
 Bates _____
 Whitely _____
 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

2 - Los Angeles (105-27952)

1 - SA [REDACTED]

Rm. 608, 5th and D

1 - SA [REDACTED]

Rm. 612, 5th and D

(Continued on next page)

J. Edgar Hoover
 John Edgar Hoover, Director

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

65 APR 10 1972

SAC, WFO

March 31, 1972

Nineteen latent palm prints identical palm prints
of [REDACTED]

Six on LA #1, VI.C.3
Three on LA #1, IV.A.5
Two on LA #1, IV.B.5
One on LA #3-1
Two on LA #3-2
One on LA #4
Four on LA #6

One latent palm print on LA #1, V.B.2, Book I
Identical palm print of [REDACTED]

Forty-nine latent palm prints identical palm prints
of [REDACTED]

Three on LA #1, VI.C.4
Two on LA #1, VI.C.2
One on LA #1, IV.C.9(a)
Three on LA #1, IV.A.5
One on LA #1, IV.C.8
Four on LA #1, IV.A.3
Three on LA #1, IV.A.4
One on LA #2, V.B.4, Book I
Five on LA #1, Part VI.B
Three on LA #1, V.B.2, Book II
One on LA #1, V.B.4, Book I
One on LA #1, V.B.3, Book I
Nine on LA #1, V.B.3, Book IV
Three on LA #1, V.B.2, Book I
Six on LA #1, V.B.3, Book III
Two on LA #1, V.B.4, Book II
One on LA #1, V.B.3, Book II

Six latent palm prints, three on LA #2, V.B.3, Book
IV and three on LA #2, Part VI.B, identical palm
prints of [REDACTED]

SAC, WFO

March 31, 1972

Four latent palm prints, one each on volumes,
LA #9; Green Book #4; Black Book #7 and
LA #2, V.B.4 Book I, identical palm prints
of [REDACTED]

Thirty-three latent palm prints identical palm
prints of [REDACTED] as follows:

One on LA #9

One on Green Book #1

Five on Green Book #2

One on Green Book #5

One on LA #2, I

Nine on LA #2, II

One on LA #2, IV.B.5

One on LA #2, IV.C.2(a)

Two on LA #2, IV.C.2(b)

Two on LA #2, IV.C.9(b)

One on LA #2, V.B.3, Book IV

Eight on LA #2, V.B.4, Book I

Two latent palm prints on LA #3-1 identical palm
prints [REDACTED]

Submitted prints being temporarily retained in
Latent Fingerprint Section.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEET

Recorded: 2/14/72 2:45 p.m. jah

Reference No: 65-11613
FBI File No: 65-74060
Latent Case No: A-38774

Received: 2/14/72

Answer to: SAC, LHO

Examination requested by: Addressed

Copy to: 27962

RE: MC DEL
SICDate of reference communication: No letter, evidence received in LIPS from
Specimens: (Courtney, March 14, 1972)
Fingerprint Cards and latent prints submitted for elimination purposes

Fingerprint Cards and latent prints submitted for elimination purposes of:

Result of examination:

Examination by: Hippensteel
Evidence noted by:

Examination completed

Time

2:30

Date

3/30

Dictated

Date

3/30

F B I

Date: 3/21/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
ATTN: DID AND ADP

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (65-1767)

SUBJECT: MC LEK
SIO

(OO: LOS ANGELES)

Re Charlotte Airtel to Bureau, 3/3/72, and Bureau Airtel to Alexandria, dated 1/19/72, requesting identity of subscribers to the following telephone numbers:

Number [REDACTED]
collect 12-minute call from this number on 6/24/71 to [REDACTED]

On 3/2/72 [REDACTED] advised that telephone number [REDACTED] number for a pay telephone located at the [REDACTED]

Number [REDACTED] collect 7-minute call from this number on 6/26/71 to [REDACTED]

On 3/2/72 [REDACTED] advised that telephone number [REDACTED] number for a pay telephone at the [REDACTED] C.

Number [REDACTED] collect 5-minute call from this number on 6/26/71 [REDACTED]

On 3/2/72 [REDACTED] advised that telephone number [REDACTED] the telephone number for a pay telephone located [REDACTED]

In view of the above, no further action being taken by Charlotte concerning the subscribers to the above telephone numbers.

4-Bureau
2-Los Angeles (105-27952)

2-Charlotte

APR:tld

Approved: _____

Sent (8)

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

97 APR 12 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : E. S. Miller

FROM : C. D. Brennan

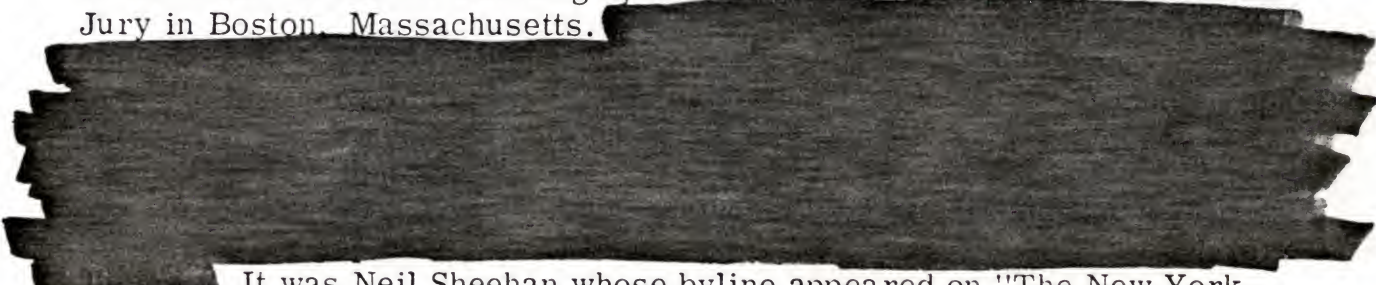
SUBJECT: MC LEK
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE (SIO)

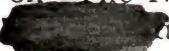
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
DATE: 3/28/72
1 - Mr. D. J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. J. R. Wagoner

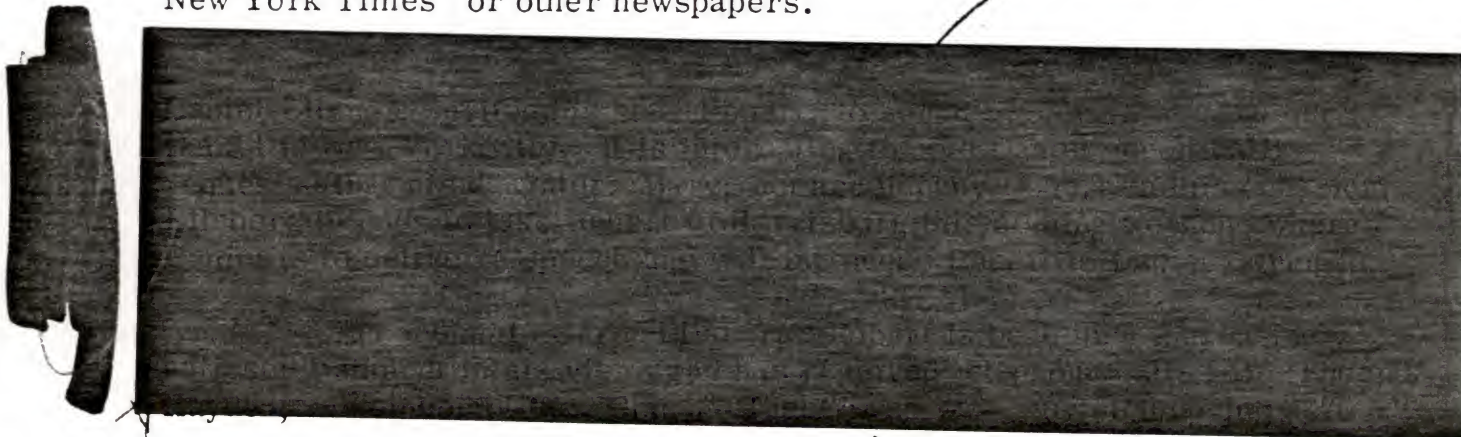
Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

To summarize recent developments in our investigation of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Joseph Russo, Jr., who were indicted in California and charged with conspiracy to violate the Espionage and Theft of Government Property Statutes, as well as the Statutes themselves.

Professor Samuel Lewis Popkin of Harvard University, who is an associate of Daniel Ellsberg's, testified 3/27/72 before Federal Grand Jury in Boston, Massachusetts.



It was Neil Sheehan whose byline appeared on "The New York Times" articles setting forth the "Pentagon papers."  did not provide any leads as to the distribution of the "Pentagon papers" to "The New York Times" or other newspapers.



65-74060


JRW:bjp
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

new 5

9 - APR - 1972

Memorandum to E. S. Miller
RE: MC LEK
65-74060



You will be advised of any pertinent developments in this case. Pertinent portions of the foregoing information have been furnished the Internal Security Division of the Department.

ACTION:

None. For information.

gwr
C6

12/11/72

P-

4
P/S
7
WBC

ASD
gwr

DK



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO.

LATENT CASE NO.

65-11613

65-74060

A-38774

March 29, 1972

TO:

SAC, WFO

RE:

MO LEX
SIO

REFERENCE:

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: delivered by courier on 3-8-72

SPECIMENS: WFO

Fingerprints of [REDACTED]
Palm prints of [REDACTED]

The latent prints developed on all volumes of LA#1: the green and black books, volumes 1 through 3 and [REDACTED] archive papers were compared, insofar as possible, with the fingerprints of [REDACTED] no identification was effected.

All latent palm prints captioned case compared, insofar as possible, with palm prints of Spalla; twenty-seven palm print identifications effected as follows:

- One on LA#2, IV.C.5
- One on LA#1, IV.C.5
- Two on LA#2, IV.C.7(a)
- Ten on LA#2, V.B.4, Book 5
- Three on LA#2, IV.C.2(c)
- Five on LA#2, IV.C.9(a)

2 - Los Angeles (105-27252)

1 - SA [REDACTED] m.

602, 9th & D

[REDACTED]

5 APR 7 1972

(Continued on next page)

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Ponder _____
Bates _____
Waikart _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

97 APR 11 1972

MAIL ROOM

612, 9th & D

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

DEH:grp

(9)

SAC, WFO

March 29, 1972

One on LA#2, IV.C.6(a)
Four on LA#2, V.B.2, Book 2

The submitted prints are being temporarily
retained in the Latent Fingerprint Section.

FBI

Date: 3/20/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (65-5369)

SUBJECT: MC LEK
SIO

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 3/16/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two reels of tape

The other voices on the tape are those of IRV KUPCINET, "Chicago Sun-Times" columnist and moderator of the show, and the other guest, GEORGE REEDY, former press secretary to President LYNDON JOHNSON.

Chicago has not retained a copy of these tapes, which need not be returned.

- 2 reels
enclosed
15-D. 3/22/72
1 cc 8 94D
6/10 4/8*
- EX 101
- REC-51
- 65-74060-3368
- 18 MAR 22 1972
- (2) - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (105-27952) (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago

DEH/pjs
(5)

ENCLOSURE

97 APR 11 1972

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 3/23/72

Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Fonder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Walker	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (65-2765) P

SUBJECT: MCLEK
SIO

Re Buairtels, 3/14/72 and 3/16/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of LHM and two copies for LA concerning the appearance of DANIEL ELLSBERG in St. Louis on February 17-18, 1972.

EX-104

REC-51

65-7406

3369

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 5) (RM)
 - 2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - St. Louis
- RBS:ck
(6)

6 APR 7 1972

97 APR 11 1972

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

March 23, 1972

DANIEL ELLSBERG

[REDACTED]

invitations under the sponsorship of the Business Executives Move for Vietnam Peace and American Civil Liberties Union, had been sent to selected individuals in the St. Louis area inviting them to an affair at the Chase Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, on February 17, 1972, in order to hear Doctor Daniel Ellsberg speak on the topic "The Price of Freedom". Tickets were \$25 a couple.

[REDACTED] at the meeting at the Chase Hotel on February 17, 1972, Ellsberg spoke to approximately 360 individuals and stated that the meeting was in the nature of a celebration. He said they were celebrating a change in the attitude of the American people, an attitude that is manifested by the very meeting held that night. Ellsberg stated the first time he spoke in St. Louis was at Washington University on the question of Vietnam and that the ROTC had been burned. (The ROTC was burned at Washington University on the night of May 4-5, 1970). Ellsberg stated that he did not approve the burning of the ROTC but could understand the feeling that lead to those responsible for the burning. He said he seen the same reaction among troops in Vietnam. He described further that Cambodia had just been invaded, that there had been tank attacks, that troops waded through rice paddies and trudged through jungles, suffering casualties but never accomplishing any change in the situation. Finally, against the explicit orders of the battalion, they began burning villages. Ellsberg stated that the burning of the ROTC was similar. He suggested that people march to Washington, D.C., as a result. Ellsberg stated also that these were all steps to changing the institution and the institution must be changed as well as society.

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Page 1

201

DANIEL ELLSBERG

According to the source a question and answer period followed, and in answer to the question as to whether the Pentagon knew what was doing and if it was up to anything the people did not know about, Ellsberg stated that there was certainly plotting but no calculation in the Pentagon. He said the Pentagon gives its estimate of a situation to the President but that the Pentagon does not elect it, only the President and the Congressmen.

Ellsberg also stated that the press did wrong in obeying the injunction obtained against it in stopping the publication of the Pentagon Papers. He said the Government does not feel limited by the Constitution.

Ellsberg was asked if Anthony Russo was roughed up in jail and whether Ellsberg himself suffered harrassment. Ellsberg replied that Russo was roughed up in jail but the people responsible did not know who he was. He said it was just a routine way of treating a prisoner who was not sufficiently submissive.

In press articles it was announced that Ellsberg would speak at Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis on February 18, 1972, and there are attached copies of the following newspaper articles pertaining to and reporting on Ellsberg's speech on February 18, 1972.

The February 11, 1972 issue of Student Life, student publication at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri;

The February 15, 1972, issue of Student Life;

The February 18, 1972 issue of the University News, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, the student newspaper at St. Louis University;

The February 19, 1972 issue of the St. Louis Post Dispatch;

The February 19-20, 1972 issue of the Globe Democrat;

The February 20, 1972 issue of the St. Louis Post Dispatch;

DANIEL MILSBERG

The February 22, 1972, issue of Student Life,
Washington University.

Ellsberg ticket subsidy

THE ACADEMIC COMMITTEE announces a subsidy for all members of the WU community who wish to attend Daniel Ellsberg's speech at Kiel on Feb. 18. The Ticket Service in the Women's Bldg. will sell general admission tickets at \$1.00 (instead of the \$2.00 price) to anyone presenting a student I.D. In addition, a limited number of seats on a bus to Kiel are available free by signing up at the committee office, K. Unrath 259.

Pg. 3, Student Life
Washington Universi
St. Louis, Mo.

Date: 2/11/72

Speaks at Kiel Friday

Ellsberg seeks court funds

by MERRILL BROWN

DR. DANIEL ELLSBERG, source of the now famous Defense Department study of the war in Indochina, will speak Friday at 8 p.m. at Kiel Opera House on "The Lesson of the Pentagon Papers."

Ellsberg is currently awaiting trial on government charges of violation of the U.S. Espionage Statute and the Federal Larceny law in connection with his release of the secret documents.

He is being brought to St. Louis by Raymond F. Packley Jr. of the St. Louis Chapter of the Business Executives for Peace. Proceeds from the talk will go to the Pentagon Papers Defense Fund.

In 1967, while working as a consultant for the Rand Corporation, Ellsberg became involved in the project investigating the decision-making processes that led to American involvement in the war. He worked with a crew of 30 under Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara.

He completed reading all 47 volumes of the Pentagon study while serving as an assistant to Henry Kissinger in 1969.

"I FOUND THAT the war had never been legitimate and that we'd gone into it quite cynically. We had really done it in the interests of political parties and administrations, for presidents to avoid failures."

In late 1969 and 1970 he became convinced of the necessity of releasing the information formerly held back. He approached legislators and editors in an unsuccessful attempt to get the papers printed or publicized.

Finally, on June 12, 1971 the *New York Times* printed the first of a series of articles and documents which were to become known as the Pentagon Papers. The *Times* was able to print the second and third parts of the series before publication was stopped by a court injunction filed by the United States Attorney General.

The Washington Post, Boston

pl, Student Life,
St. Louis, Missouri

Date: 2/15/72

Globe and other papers continued to publish the study while the *Times* was enjoined. The Supreme Court decided to allow further publication and most of the documents were made available to the public.

As early as June 16, 1971, various sources on the air and in print had named Ellsberg as the source of the documents.

THE TRIAL is scheduled to open on March 7, but attempts are being made by Ellsberg's defense to postpone the opening so that their case can be better prepared. The trial is seen as being an opportunity to question many of the major assumptions concerning the entire war question.

The legal issues concerning U.S. involvement in the war will now be subject to formal litigation, as well as the issues of the public's access to information, the powers of the Executive branch, and the future of American military policymaking. Leonard Budd, defender of Dr. Benjamin Spock in the now famous Boston Conspiracy Trial, will serve as the defense.

At the present time, the 44-year-old Ellsberg is consulting with his legal advisors and attempting, through speaking engagements, to raise the \$250,000 that his defense is expected to cost.

In addition, he is writing a book explaining how and why he came to disseminate the Pentagon Papers. The book's proceeds will go entirely to a fund aiding wounded and homeless Vietnamese children.

Raymond F. Buckley Jr. is bringing Ellsberg to St. Louis to raise funds for the defense and to gain exposure for Ellsberg and the entire anti-war question.

"Money is a consideration and he needs it," Buckley said. "But we are conscious of how he looks to the American people."

"From a personal standpoint, I simply don't want the war to go away as an issue. What I want to do for the St. Louis area is to make people think. Ellsberg is one of the most articulate and convincing people I know, and he has a lot of facts at his command"

Mr. Daniel Ellsberg to Speak Tonight: The Real Trial Occurred Last Year—

By PIERRE LAUZON

Dr. Daniel Ellsberg will speak tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Kiel Opera House on "The Lesson of the Pentagon Papers." Reserved seats are \$3.00 and general admission tickets are \$2.00.

Curious as it may seem, the appearance of Daniel Ellsberg in St. Louis and the trial which eventually will come to pass is an anticlimax to the real "Lesson of the Pentagon Papers" which was tried in the American Press during the early summer of 1971.

The real trial occurred last year. The First Amendment of the Constitution was on trial. The amendment, in part reads: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." The federal government, led by Attorney General John Mitchell, sought to prevent further publication by the New York Times of what has now come to be known as the Pentagon Papers. For fifteen days, papers such as the New York Times, the Washington Post, and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch were enjoined from further publication of the Papers. On July 1, the Supreme Court upheld the right of the newspapers to publish in a 6-3 decision.

The victory was obvious. The loss might not have been. In an interview published in the Columbia Journalism Review, A. M. Rosenthal, managing editor of the New York Times, said of the decision:

"As to the Supreme Court decision, given the whole history of the court, I think we won and we lost. We won the key decision in court. The negative (implication) wasn't so much the court decision. It was a combination of two things: the Government's willingness to go in and get an injunction—which no other administration to my knowl-

edge has been willing to do—plus the various courts' willingness to hear cases of injunction and to grant a temporary injunction. Except of course, for Judge Gessel in Washington. I don't think that's a step forward. But the degree of the loss depends not so much upon legalities, because the right to ask for an injunction was always there; it depends on the attitudes of the people who run the government and of the public."

When reading articles on the implications of the Papers, it is curious to note how rarely the name of Ellsberg appears. He is no hero or martyr for the cause, he merely was the condition by which the real trial could take place, that of freedom of publication.

While it is undeniable that the documents were classified Top Secret and were paroled by Ellsberg admits turning over the Top Secret documents. A question that may be asked is whether the document is public ("the government has since published it") or Top Secret. By definition, Top Secret applies to information, the disclosure of which will be injurious to the security of the United States.

The defense may be built around the question of classification or overclassification. Justice Potter Stewart writes in the Court opinion, "For when everything is classified, then nothing is classified, and the system becomes one to be disregarded by the cynical or the careless, and to be manifested by those intent on self-protection or self-promotion."

The prosecution of the case will probably use as a point the fact that Ellsberg broke the law. In its decision permitting publication, the Supreme Court noted that publication should not involve passing over the

Pg. 1, The University
News, St. Louis
University, St. Louis
Mo.

Date: 2/18/72

more simply, the Court did not deny the consequences of breaking the law, but at the same time allowing the publication of the material.

Justice William Douglas of the Supreme Court in his concurring opinion for publication says: "It should be noted at the outset that the First Amendment . . . leaves, in my

Dr. Daniel Ellsberg

view, no room for governmental restraint on the press."

Daniel Ellsberg is a symbol, and he will remain such if he gets 10 years in jail or 2 months of probation. The lesson of the Pentagon Papers has been learned. The lesson of Daniel Ellsberg will begin at his trial.

Ellsberg Doffs Coat And Has Fun At Kiel

By GARY RUNBERG
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Daniel Ellsberg walked onto the stage of Kiel Opera House last night with a speech in his hand, his head down and a scowl on his face. But when a crowd of 5000 rose in applause, Ellsberg's coat was off in a twinkling and his tie was on the way.

"Today has been something of a downer for me," he said, rolling his sleeves above the elbows. "I was on two talk shows and spent most of the time trying to explain to people why I'm not a traitor. But it looks like we can have some fun here."

Ellsberg asked that the house lights be turned up, then he peered into the balcony, where about half the audience had paid \$2 each to hear him. "I know you people downstairs paid an extra buck, but you really wouldn't mind them coming downstairs with us, would you?"

Applause broke out on the lower level, and in a few minutes most of the crowd was sitting downstairs.

"If it's all right with you, I'm going to junk my speech," said Ellsberg, who has been indicted under the Espionage Act and federal conspiracy laws for his role in making public the Pentagon Papers, which traced the origins of United States involvement in Vietnam.

"The speech was rather depressing anyway (it was entitled 'The Lesson of the Pentagon Papers'), he said.

"I'd rather just sit up here and talk about whatever you want to talk about."

P3A, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Missouri

Date:

2/19/72

In elaborating on his month in answer to questions from the audience, Ellsberg said there were moments when he felt nothing but gloom about the prospects of ending the Vietnam War.

"But in this, an election year, there is one way," he said. "Certainly it is not enough just to switch parties, the war has been going on for 2 years and both parties have been to blame. What we can do is learn from how the French got out."

"If I don't have peace in 30 days, I'll resign," is what the French President Pierre Mendes-France said. It may have sounded strange, his talking like that, but what he was doing was sharing the responsibility with the people. As the days passed and the negotiations continued, he'd tell them, 'Look, this isn't the greatest deal -- but I've only got five days left.' Then it was three days, then one day."

"In 30 days the war was over, and the French were out."

Ellsberg said he would like to see a Democratic candidate forced to tell the American people when and how he would have all American troops out of Vietnam, and he said he felt that a few were being moved in that direction.

"Certainly President Richard M. Nixon is hoping they'll do what he did in 1953," said Ellsberg, "that they'll say they have a secret plan to get the United States out. Of course, everybody knows the public won't buy that again -- but what Nixon doesn't want a Democrat candidate to do is to set a date and tell the people how he'll get us out."

Ellsberg said that if he were convicted the United States would soon afterward have an "Official Secrecy Act," under which it would be a criminal act ever to disclose anything that had been stamped secret.

"We don't have that act yet, but England does," Ellsberg said. "England doesn't have a First Amendment either, which is what we fought a revolution to get."

Ellsberg said that when he was pondering his decision with regard to the Pentagon Papers in 1969 and 1970, he was doing so because he wanted to see the war brought to an end and thought the papers might help

top its end.

"I don't really mind talking about the First Amendment at that time," he said. "That came about as a result of the Government trying to suppress the publication of the papers and its prosecution of me."

Ellsberg blamed the press for "helping the Government convince the American public that Indochinese lives don't count."

"However," he said, "as a result of the President's trip, the people of China will begin to expect for this country as much as if those satellites had died for Mars and died back and said that there were people on Mars."

"As soon as you realize people as people, and not just as statistics, you aren't so quick to bomb them."

A new 15-count indictment has charged Ellsberg, Anthony Russo, an associate, and two others with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government.

The American Civil Liberties Union has filed a brief supporting Ellsberg's contention that the Pentagon Papers were incorrectly classified in the first place, thus making him innocent.

"All I know," said Rich Craven, a St. Louis veteran who was wounded in Vietnam, "is if there were more people like Ellsberg there'd be a lot less like me."

72 Voters must demand pullout date - Ellsberg

By WALTER E. ORTHWEIN
Globe-Democrat Staff Writer

Americans must demand that whoever is the Democratic candidate for president in 1972 "tell us precisely how and when he will end the Vietnam war," Daniel Ellsberg, former Pentagon official who admits leaking secret war papers to the press, said here Friday.

"HE MUST RUN with a firm commitment to end the war, and no secret plan," Ellsberg told a news conference at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel.

Ellsberg, indicted on charges of theft of government property and violating the Espionage Act, was here on a fund-raising junket in an effort to raise \$250,000 for his defense. Criminal charges in the government's 15-count indictment involve penalties of up to 115 years in prison and a \$115,000 fine.

"I certainly gave the Pentagon papers to the Congress in the belief that the actions they revealed were illegal

and even criminal," Ellsberg told reporters.

The governments of North Vietnam, China and Russia are "equally guilty of deceiving their own people," Ellsberg said.

"THEY'RE NOT different from us — my complaint is that we're not significantly different from them," he said.

The "overall reaction" of Congress to the so-called Pentagon papers has been "much less than I hoped for," Ellsberg said.

"There has been no significant winding-down of the war," he said.

"This war is intolerable, and it's not right for members of Congress to collaborate in it by backing defense appropriations."

Ellsberg defended his action in leaking the documents as motivated by "good intentions."

"I've always felt patriotic, and what I did was in the interest of this country," he said.

"I'm a little unusual in some ways for my age."

Pg. 11A, Sec. A,
St. Louis Globe-
Democrat, St. Louis
Mo.

Date: 2/19-20/72

Opposed War Before Ellsberg, Wife Says

By ELLEN SWEETS
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Before Patricia Marx became Mrs. Daniel Ellsberg, she used to argue with her husband-to-be about the Vietnam War. "I was probably more against the war earlier than Dan," she said.

She had accompanied Ellsberg to St. Louis for a two-day speaking engagement on behalf of the Pentagon Papers Defense Fund.

The fund is raising money to defend Ellsberg against federal charges filed after he disclosed the classified material to the American public. The Pentagon Papers trace the origins of American involvement in the Vietnam War.

Although columns of type have been printed about Ellsberg, little is known about his wife of "one and a half years and thirteen days," as she put it.

Mrs. Ellsberg, who looks much younger than her 33 years, is soft-spoken though direct, and quite articulate. Her upper-middle-class background seems inconsistent with what some would describe as her leftist ideas.

She was born in New York City and reared in the affluent suburb of Scarsdale, and is one of nine children. "Their reactions run the whole spectrum, but basically they admire Dan," she noted.

Mrs. Ellsberg is a graduate of Radcliffe College's history and literature honors program. She had established a career in radio and television prior to meeting Ellsberg.

For almost nine years she was in charge of a weekly radio program featuring "young and hopeful" voices in politics and the arts.

"It was a real educational process for me," she said. She did some interviews also for an educational station in New York.

When she and Ellsberg were married, she said, "I only told my father that he had been a Marine and had worked for the

When Ellsberg's notoriety attracted worldwide attention, she said, her family was not particularly supportive.

She described her father, toy manufacturer J. E. Marx, as a great admirer of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation — adding that "things like that make it a little difficult to go home — in fact, impossible."

"But," she said, "I respect his opinions and he respects mine; there is no bitterness."

Mrs. Ellsberg discussed her feelings after a long evening of greeting guests at a 225-people dinner at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel.

During the evening she had circulated among the hundreds of persons who had come to hear Ellsberg, always smiling and gracious.

When Ellsberg spoke, her

Mrs. Daniel Ellsberg

Aiding husband's cause

page remained almost always fixed on him, reflecting, as she later put it, the fact that she is "always so proud of him."

"I travel with him when I can, which is about two thirds of the time," she said, "although the only time I get to see him alone is when we're on the plane."

The comment was made matter-of-factly, without resentment or resignation. Mrs. Ellsberg called the warmth of the response they had received in St. Louis "really exciting."

"It is my own conviction that the risk Daniel is facing he took upon himself in order to make the American public aware of the brutality of Government policy in Vietnam," she said.

"Right now there is bombing going on in Southeast Asia at the rate of bombings in World War II; tens of thousands of people are huddled in tunnels and holes to keep from being mutilated."

As she was speaking, Ellsberg quietly interrupted, whispering that he was tired and was going to return to their room.

She cast a quick glance at her watch and said, "As one last thing, I would say that we as women have an obligation to keep alive the issue that people are dying in Indochina every day—I feel very strongly about

Pg. 6, St. Louis
Post-Dispatch,
St. Louis, Mo.

Date: 2/20/72

Pentagon Papers

Ellsberg tells of deception

by MICHAEL ISIKOFF

OUTSIDE KIEL Opera House, the marquee may have summed up the impact the arrival of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, the man who leaked the once-secret Pentagon Papers, had made on the city of St. Louis. "Daniel Ellsberg-tonite" it read. And right underneath, as if part of the same attraction, were the words "Championship wrestling."

Ellsberg came to St. Louis last week seeking both publicity and money. For xeroxing the massive, multi-volume Defense department study of the Vietnam War and giving it to the press, the government is prosecuting him for violation of federal conspiracy laws and the Espionage Act. Because the Espionage Act deals with "intent to injure the United States," and

Ellsberg insists his exposure of the Pentagon Papers was in the interest of the United States, Ellsberg's lawyers hope his trial will be the first in which the courts will have to face questions of the constitutionality and legality of the Vietnam War. But the costs of the case will be high, and his efforts to raise money and win public acceptance met with limited success.

"Today's been something of a downer for me," he said Friday night to the half-filled Opera House audience which had paid \$2 and \$3 to hear him speak. He had been on a number of radio shows that afternoon where the listeners called up and asked questions. "I don't want to sound ungracious to your city, but it's really a drag having to explain to people all day why I'm not a traitor."

ELLSBERG was relaxed and calm, with hardly a trace of the intensity and dogmatism the media has often attributed to him. His talk had been billed as

"The Lesson of the Pentagon Papers," something he had already discussed at a downtown press conference that morning.

"What the Pentagon Papers show is a very persistent, almost steady pattern of deception and concealment and by-passing of constitutional provisions by administrations of both parties," he said.

But, as he explained to the friendly crowd at the Opera House, the lesson had apparently not sunk in. "It can only be

Pg. 1&6, Student L1
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St. Louis, Mo.

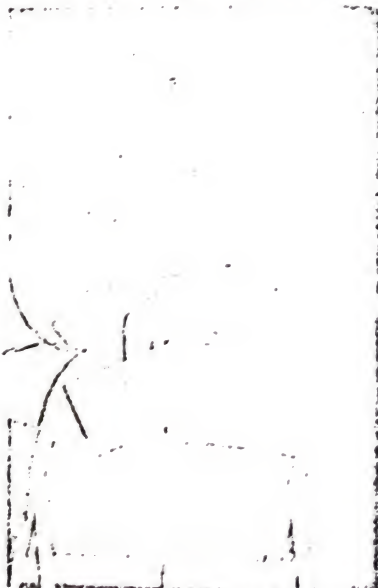
Date:

2/22/72

taken a massive failure of our political system that the war is still going on, one year after the Cambodian invasion, one year after Laos, and almost a year after the Pentagon Papers."

Although the Pentagon study was published in 1966, and many had seen it as most embarrassing to the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Ellsberg seemed to reserve most of his criticism for the Nixon administration. "I think that what's especially disappointing," he said, "is that with the public mood in which this administration came to office, they could have politically afforded to level with the public, that the public pretty well accepted the truth of our disastrous involvement."

(Continued on page 6)



photo/Ernest Holzman

DANIEL ELLSBERG

"This administration feels giving information to the public is the equivalent of giving information to the enemy," he said.

Ellsberg did not deliver a prepared talk to the nighttime gathering. Donning his tie and jacket, he spent the evening giving long, often rambling answers to questions from the floor.

An incident in the government's case against the New

York Times was raised. The government had sought an injunction against the Times last June for publishing the Pentagon Papers. Ellsberg had given them. Alexander Bickel, a lawyer for the Times, had been asked if he would publish information if he thought it would result in the death of 100 young Americans. Bickel had said that he wouldn't. One question wanted to know if Ellsberg would have answered

differently.

"I didn't think much of Bickel's answer," he paused. "I have no reflex answer to the question. I'm appalled by the need of a Supreme Court justice to turn to hypothetical questions to simplify moral issues. Thousands of Vietnamese are dying every day because of the lack of that information."

Nevertheless, Ellsberg did not think all government information should be released to the public. He took a dim view of Nixon's television announcement of his peace initiatives.

"The publicity is likely to jeopardize negotiations. It reveals he is not very interested in negotiations," he commented.

He went on to recall that there were four volumes of the Pentagon Papers concerning ongoing negotiations in the war which he did not give to the press. The volumes were given to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But now that Nixon has made his announcement he said, "there is no longer any justification for withholding these four volumes."

Ellsberg originally had access to the Pentagon Papers, which he had helped write, during the period he worked at the Defense department. A one-time hawk (Ellsberg's first public anti-war

statement was at WU after the Cambodian invasion), he was employed at the Pentagon and at the government think-tank, Rand Corporation, during the escalation of the war.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Campbell	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. W. Skart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. S. v. s.	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR 011 LA CODE

703 PM NITEL 3-30-72 RWM

TO DIRECTOR (65-74060) ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM LOS ANGELES (105-27952) 1P.

MC LEX, SIO.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL MARCH TWENTY THREE LAST.

REFERENCED BUREAU AIRTEL REQUESTED LOS ANGELES TO OBTAIN
MAJOR CASE PRINTS OF [REDACTED] RICHARD BEST, CHIEF
SECURITY OFFICER, RAND CORPORATION, SANTA MONICA, ADVISED MARCH
THIRTY INSTANT THAT [REDACTED] ADMITTED [REDACTED]
ANGELES, IN OCTOBER NINETEEN SEVENTY ONE F [REDACTED]

THIS DEVELOPMENT, LOS ANGELES TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION TO OBTAIN
FINGERPRINTS [REDACTED]

END

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 3/16/72	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/10 - 3/16/72
TITLE OF CASE DANIEL ELLSBERG; ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR.		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY rb
		CHARACTER OF CASE CONSPIRACY - THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; ESPIONAGE	

REFERENCE: San Francisco teletype to Bureau dated 3/15/72.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] writer for the "Washington Post," worked with, or had contact with, [REDACTED] would probably be the person most likely to know [REDACTED] activities during period 1970-1971 and, further, might have knowledge of tenants at the Macomb Street address following departure of [REDACTED] the Boston area.

San Francisco indices are negative regarding [REDACTED]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC	AUTO	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS		
						PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED

COPIES MADE

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

- 6 - Bureau (65-74060) (RM)
2 - Boston (65-5236) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (105-27952) (RM)
2 - New York (65-25641) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (65-11613) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (65-6076)

5 MAR 20 1972

REC-2

SI-115

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	
15D-101 (inf) 116 D.D. [unclear] [unclear]		
Date Fwd.	3-30-72	
How Fwd.	15	
By	57 APR 8 1972	

ESPIONAGE
STAT. SECT.

SF 65-6076
SMB/rb

[redacted] stated that [redacted] so of the "Washington Post," might be able to furnish information relative to [redacted] and the residents at [redacted] [redacted] apparently resided directly behind [redacted] residence. [redacted] is unable to provide information relative to [redacted] whereabouts or activities for month of June, 1971.

[redacted] requested his identity be protected regarding the above mentioned individuals in the event of possible FBI contact with same, inasmuch as those mentioned are or have been in a position of friendship with him and his family.

[redacted] stated he had limited contact with residents at [redacted] and did not recall names of [redacted] [redacted] stated [redacted] lived in the area near [redacted] and was active in the Dispatch News Service (DHS). He also believes [redacted] possibly responsible for the Mai Lai story.

San Francisco files show [redacted] possibly identical to former Associated Press Pentagon writer.

[redacted] unable to provide information relative to [redacted] period March to June, 1971, inasmuch as [redacted] and [redacted] were reported to be in the Boston, Massachusetts, area.

In an attempt to locate and identify [redacted] the following background was developed:

References in San Francisco files show [redacted] late

[redacted]

Additional references dated 1959 sh [redacted]

[redacted]

SF 65-6076
SMB/rb

A check of records at the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), Sacramento, California, determined the following:

[REDACTED]

DMV also shows [REDACTED]

A check of records of the Credit Bureau [REDACTED] California, on 3/10/72, determined the following:

Record regarding [REDACTED] since October, 1957. Residences by date show:

Present

[REDACTED]

Employment by date:

[REDACTED]

SF 65-6076
SMD/rb

[REDACTED]
contain no record regarding [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] furnished the following background regarding
his present and previous employment during interviews on
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [REDACTED]

Date:

3/16/72

Office: San Francisco, California

Field Office File #: 65-6076

Bureau File #: 65-74060

Title:

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR.

Character:

CONSPIRACY - THEFT OF GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY; ESPIONAGE

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] interviewed on 3/15/72. [REDACTED]
furnished information showing he sublet residence at
[REDACTED] about September, 1969. [REDACTED] left
residence early summer of 1970, sublease assumed by
[REDACTED] left in late 1970 or early 1971 and
residence maintained by [REDACTED]
stated residence "loaded" with people and he believed
residence being used for office by Dispatch News Service.
He stated [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] but unable to provide detailed
information regarding activities of above for same
period.

- P -

DETAILS:

On March 14, 1972, [REDACTED] telephonically
contacted the San Francisco Office of the FBI and advised he
would appear at the office on the morning of March 15, 1972.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 3/16/72

[REDACTED] appeared at the San Francisco Office of the FBI. [REDACTED] was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents and told that the interview concerned the residence at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] then furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] stated that in August 1969, he terminated [REDACTED] Washington, D. C. and took employment with [REDACTED]. On or about September 1, 1969, he sublet the residence [REDACTED] partially furnished at \$300 a month, was for one year.

[REDACTED] stated it was through his wife, [REDACTED] that he had met [REDACTED] as the [REDACTED] had also lived in that neighborhood.

[REDACTED] stated that he had leased the residence from the [REDACTED] and had been given first option on the purchase of the residence at such a time should the property become available. This first option was valid as long as he maintained the lease. [REDACTED] stated the [REDACTED] were a young couple, had recently been students, and that [REDACTED] had paid half the year's rent in advance. At no time did the [REDACTED] reside at the residence with the [REDACTED]

At the time of the sublet, [REDACTED] made mention to the possibility that other people might be living with the [REDACTED] at the [REDACTED] street residence as the [REDACTED] had lots of friends and expected many visitors.

[REDACTED] stated that he had an oral agreement with [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] would assume responsibility for the upkeep and maintenance of the residence.

[REDACTED] stated it was his understanding at the time of the sublet that [REDACTED] was a writer, mainly involved with [REDACTED]

Interviewed on 3/15/72 at San Francisco, Calif. File # SF 65-6076

Date dictated 3/16/72

2
SF 65-6076
SMB/rb

political matters, and that both [redacted] and his wife were opposed to the Vietnam war. [redacted] stated, however, that he had never met [redacted] wife personally, but knew of her through [redacted]

[redacted] stated that after he moved to the west coast, he returned from time to time to Washington, D. C. and stayed with friends in the [redacted] neighborhood. During these trips, he would stop at the residence at [redacted] Street to see how the occupants were maintaining the place. He added it was his intention to retain the lease on the property in the event his employment in San Francisco was to his disliking, thereby giving him and his family a residence to which to return in Washington, D. C. It was, therefore, important that he maintain contact with the residence of [redacted] to insure that the place was being maintained properly.

[redacted] stated that it was during these irregular trips to Washington, D. C. that he had occasional contact with the individuals living there, but not enough to really get to know them. He stated he learned that [redacted] were jointly involved in the Dispatch News Service (DMS), which he stated was attempting to function as a small United Press International (UPI) or Associated Press (AP). He added that at one time [redacted] had an office in the National Press Building.

[redacted] stated that in the early part of the summer of 1970, [redacted] advised him that he and his wife planned to take a trip around the world which was to include stops in the Soviet Union and Vietnam. [redacted] stated that his cousin, [redacted] would take over responsibility of the sublet. By the fall of 1970, the residence was "loaded" with people and from [redacted] observation it seemed that the entire operation of the DMS was then located at the [redacted]

[redacted] stated he told [redacted] that he, [redacted] was not satisfied with the arrangement inasmuch as the residence was not zoned for business purposes, in addition to the fact that the place was not being maintained properly as had been stipulated in the sublet agreement.

[REDACTED] stated that from his brief conversations with people at [REDACTED] he learned that DNS had been involved in a legal suit with another organization using a similar name and that DNS lost the suit and subsequently had to change its name. However, the service continued to function as before.

[REDACTED] stated he made a trip to Washington, D. C., in February, 1971, at which time he learned that [REDACTED] had moved to the Boston, Massachusetts, area and that [REDACTED] had "taken over the reins" of the group, then residing and working at [REDACTED]. By this time, the one year written sublet contract between [REDACTED] as well as the lease between [REDACTED] had expired and the relationships that [REDACTED] had oral agreements. Also, on or about February, 1971, tenants began paying rent directly to the [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] stated he was continually dismayed over the communal environment and the condition of the residence. He stated he inquired of friends in the neighborhood as to the behavior of the tenants at the residence, but the only negative comments received pertained to the physical condition of the residence as maintained by the tenants.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] and his wife, to the best of his recollection, did not return to the [REDACTED] residence after their trip, but instead went to live in the Boston, Massachusetts, area. It was also his understanding that when [REDACTED] moved to the Boston area in late 1970 or early 1971 that both [REDACTED] were "working on things together." [REDACTED] continued, stating it was also his understanding that [REDACTED] worked as an agent for some New York publishers, collecting materials for books and articles; in other words, marketing other people's writings to editors in New York.

On or about the end of June, 1971, he received word that the residence had been sold and that the tenants were leaving. [REDACTED] stated he understood that the people who vacated the residence moved to a residence nearby, possibly Newark Street, on or about July, 1971, and continued their work with the news service as before.

4
SF 65-6076
SMB/rb

[REDACTED] stated that most of his contact with [REDACTED] was conducted by telephone and that the majority of the final transactions regarding the removal and storage of his possession, those that remained, were also arranged for by telephone. The only people he definitely recalls meeting at the residence are:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
A female named [REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown)
A male named [REDACTED] (Last Name Unknown)

[REDACTED] stated he believes [REDACTED] also had frequent contact at the residence.

F B I

Date: 3/22/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060) ATTN: DID

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-27952)(P)

SUBJECT: MC LEK (SIO)

Re Bureau airtels 3/14/72 and 3/15/72.

In response to requests set forth in referenced airtels the following enclosures are hereto attached:

1. Five copies of an LHM captioned "DANIEL ELLSBERG; ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR." reflecting press conference held at USDC, Los Angeles, on 1/4/72 in which ELLSBERG, RUSSO and former U. S. Senator GOODELL participated.

The LHM is a verbatim transcription of a tape recording of the conference, made by BuAgent. The transcription contains a complete account of ELLSBERG's prepared statement and also an impromptu statement by RUSSO. In addition it reflects the defense's reaction to the second or superceding indictment.

Review of Los Angeles area newspapers reflects no other public statements by defendants or defense attorneys regarding the second indictment subsequent to 1/4/72.

✓ 2. Five copies of an LHM captioned "DANIEL ELLSBERG; ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR." reflecting press conference held by ELLSBERG at USDC, Los Angeles, on 10/1/71.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Los Angeles

RFK/bab
(4)

REC-51

EX-104

14 MAR 25 1972

97 APR 11 1972


Approved:

Special Agent in Charge


Sent

M. SPIC. INV. OFFICE

The LHM is a transcription of a tape recording of the conference which is both incomplete and in part unintelligible.



3. Two copies of a news article based on a press release issued by RUSSO on the occasion of his surrender to the USM, Los Angeles, on 8/16/71.

✓ A copy of the press release was reprinted in its entirety in 8/20/71 issue of the "Los Angeles Free Press" and was incorporated into Los Angeles report of  9/2/71. The article is captioned "Russo's Plea".

Regarding the 8/16/71 press conference of ELLSBERG at USDC, Los Angeles, Los Angeles has no transcript or tape recording of this conference. The following press accounts of his appearance are enclosed as listed:

4. ✓ Two copies of a news article captioned "Ellsberg in Court Twice Today" which appeared in 8/16/71 issue of the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner", Monday Latest edition.

5. ✓ Two copies of a news article captioned "Ellsberg Arraigned Here" which appeared in the 8/16/71 issue of the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner", 8 Star edition.

6. ✓ Two copies of a news article captioned "5 Month Delay for Ellsberg" which appeared in the 8/17/71 issue of the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner", 8 Star edition.

7. ✓ Two copies of a news article captioned "Ellsberg Pleads Not Guilty to Charges on Pentagon Papers" which appeared in the 8/17/71 issue of the Los Angeles "Times", Tuesday Final edition.

8. Two copies of a news article captioned "Ellsberg Trial Put Off 5 Months" which appeared in 8/17/71 issue of the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner".

The following press account is enclosed in connection with RUSSO's appearance at USDC on 10/1/71, the day he was ordered released from Federal custody on contempt charges.

9. Two copies of a news article captioned "Russo Freed, Agrees to Talk to U. S. Jury on Pentagon Papers" which appeared in the 10/1/71 issue of the Los Angeles "Times", Preview edition.

10. Two copies of a news article captioned "Judge Frees Russo, OKs Public Grand Jury Hearing" which appeared in the Los Angeles "Times" issue of 10/2/71.

The following press accounts are being submitted in connection with RUSSO's appearance at USDC, Los Angeles on 10/18/71. No transcript or recordings available:

11. Two copies of a news article captioned "Russo Mum Unless He Gets Transcript" which appeared in 10/19/71 issue of the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner".

12. Two copies of a news article captioned "Probe of Pentagon Papers Leak Delayed as Justice Dept. Balks" which appeared in the 10/19/71 issue of the Los Angeles "Times".

The following press account is being submitted in connection with RUSSO's appearance at USDC, Los Angeles on 12/30/71 to surrender to indictment charges:

13. Two copies of a news article captioned "Ellsberg, Russo Charged in New Indictments on Pentagon Papers" which appeared in the 12/31/71 issue of the Los Angeles "Times".

LA 105-27952

Regarding RUSSO's appearance at USDC, Los Angeles, on 8/4/71, Los Angeles has no tape recording of his statements. The following press account of his appearance is enclosed:

14. Two copies of a news article captioned "Court Delays Russo Surrender Deadline" which appeared in the 8/5/71 issue of the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner".

Per Bureau instructions, Los Angeles will exert every effort to obtain tape recordings and/or transcripts of all future public statements by either RUSSO or ELLSBERG and in addition will promptly submit to the Bureau all pertinent press accounts relating to these appearances.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
March 22, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR.

On January 4, 1972, Daniel Ellsberg, Anthony J. Russo, Jr. and Charles Goodell, former United States Senator from New York, participated in an impromptu press conference on the steps of the United States District Court (USDC) in Los Angeles. The occasion of Ellsberg and Russo's appearance at the USDC on that date was their arraignment on charges stemming from a second or superceding indictment brought against Ellsberg by the Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles which also named Russo as a co-conspirator.

Other than portions which were inaudible, the following is a verbatim transcription of a tape recording of this press conference:

Senator Charles Goodell:

"---Ellsberg and I am one of the special counsel along with Charles Nesson. Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo are here - Mr. Ellsberg has a statement we will hand out to you if you haven't already got it. Let me say in behalf of counsel that first of all we have a new crazy quilt indictment that combines the ominous term "conspiracy" which merely charges agreement to do something. It also charges Mr. Ellsberg, Mr. Russo with stealing the truth and telling it to the American people. It charges them with espionage,

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR.

with intent apparently to injure this country or help a foreign nation. I must say that the indictment - the second indictment - a 15 count indictment brings all the massive power of the Government against these two defendants. It was handed down, in our opinion, illegally. It was done by the Government leaking secret material ordered to be secret by the court in violation of the court's order. There will be a motion on that at a later time. These two men stand in defense of themselves, in defense of much larger issues. They must bear the burden - its a crunching burden upon them. They don't stand alone. There are many Americans who agree that the Pentagon Papers and their release have been of tremendous benefit and value to this country. Mr. Ellsberg will make a statement.

Daniel Ellsberg:

"Over two years ago, in October 1969, Senator Goodell here introduced his bill in the United States Senate calling for the end of all American involvement in the Indo-China war by December 1970.

"In that same month, October 1969, I decided to reveal the Pentagon Papers to the American people, I set out to do so initially through the United States Foreign Relations Committee.

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR.

But the war didn't end in 1970 and it didn't end in 1971 -- even though by last summer a majority of the United States Senate, backed by three quarters of the American people, had voted for the Mansfield resolution calling for an end -- the pulling out of all U. S. troops from Indo-China by this New Years Eve, December 31, 1971.

"Instead, since that Fall -- we had two new invasions, ten thousand Americans more have died in Indo-China, we dropped two million tons more bombs, half a million Indo-Chinese have died in that war and three million have been made refugees, largely by our bombs and artillery.

"Instead of all the troops being home by Christmas, by New Years this year as the Senate had voted, there's still 150,000 U. S. troops remaining there and its planned to leave 40 or 50 thousand American (inaudible) as a basis and excuse for a permanent U. S. air war. Mr. Nixon, as part of that war, spent the week between Christmas and New Years sending a thousand bombing sorties over North Vietnam, sending half a dozen new Americans to become P.O.W.'s.

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR.

"The fact is that this President is continuing the war that most Americans have been led to believe mistakenly is ending, the war that most Americans have come to believe is wrong and that's what this trial is about.

"It is about the right of Americans to know the facts about the policies that five Presidents (inaudible) have pursued in their names; to know those facts so that we can act together to end this war and end it before another half million tons of bombs have dropped, before next New Year's day.

Question:

"Mr. Ellsberg -- What has prolonging the war got to do with whether or not you stole those papers?

Goodell:

"You can't expect us to try the case here. The allegations have been made -- we have characterized them in general -- the case will be tried -- let me first emphasize though that these two gentlemen are not charged with stealing of vital or revealing vital matters dealing with our security or military weaponry or things of that nature. They are charged with telling the American people the truth about policy making that led us into this war. Let's not try the case here beyond that.

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR.

Question:

"Senator Goodell, when did you become interested in this case?

Goodell:

"Well, I was put on as counsel -- Mr. Ellsberg approached me in September. I have known Dr. Ellsberg for some time. When I was in the United States Senate, Dr. Ellsberg was one of my consultants on Vietnam. He was recognized as one of the real experts on the war in Vietnam.

Question:

"Don't you feel that the word "espionage" is rather strong in this case?

Goodell:

"I think it is very strong as I emphasized that they are charged not with violating any some classification law but they are charging them with espionage which requires them to prove that there was intent or reasons to believe that revealing this information, that the Congress of the United States has welcomed, is injurious to the United States.

Question:

"Do you have a license to practice law in California?

Question:

"Why do you think the second indictment was handed down?

Goodell:

"I can't speculate on why they brought the second indictment. It certainly is a massive thing -- as I mentioned its a crazy quilt combination

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR.

of conspiracy, all sorts of
contradictory charges including
unauthorized possession of
documents and authorized
possession of documents.

Question:

"May we hear from Mr. Russo
for a minute?

Reply:

(inaudible)

Question:

"Do you have a license to
practice law here?

Goodell:

"I was admitted to the United
States Supreme Court and will
be admitted to the court here.

Question:

"Are you going to try the case?

Goodell:

"Mr. Boudin, Mr. Nesson and I
will be a counsel (inaudible)
I will be here for the trial --
Mr. Boudin is the Chief Counsel
and Charles Nesson and I will
be here also.

Question:

"Mr. Russo -- (inaudible)

Anthony J. Russo, Jr.:

"I would like to make a very
brief statement. I feel that
with the escalation that the
Government has taken - by the
way I might add that I think
it is entirely unconstitutional -
its illegal really and the way
the prosecutor has handled
this indictment is an abuse
of the judicial process --
make no mistake about that.
But as I've said and have said
in the past, we will not flinch

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR.

no matter how much the prosecutor, the Justice Department or President Nixon or Henry Kissinger -- no matter how much they escalate we will not flinch because I feel very free, you see. I think that you people or anyone who is out of jail nowadays should feel like a P.O.W. as long as the war continues. That's all I have to say - thank you very much.

Question:

"No regrets, Tony?

Russo:

"I have no regrets whatsoever, Sir.

Question:

(inaudible)

Goodell:

"Mr. Russo was prepared to testify under the conditions that the court ordered - that he would have a transcript of his testimony before the Grand Jury and the Government has chosen instead to retaliate in indictment.

Question:

"Senator, just one thing (inaudible) ---- 15 counts - give us what happened in that courtroom today. Is this a new indictment?

Goodell:

"This is a new indictment - 15 counts - (inaudible) is two counts - they have thrown everything but the kitchen sink into it - they have added conspiracy -- they have added contradictory charges -- unauthorized possession

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR.

of documents and authorized possession of documents. They have in effect chosen to charge these two men with stealing the truth and telling it to the (inaudible).

Question:

"Did Dr. Ellsberg -- how did he plead (inaudible)?

Goodell:

"The espionage section of the Title 18, Section 793, generally known as the Espionage ----

Question:

"What role are you going to play in the case?

Goodell:

"I'm the special counsel. Mr. Leonard Boudin is the Chief Counsel, Mr. Charles Nesson of the Harvard Law School will be on the case full time and I will be a special counsel ---

Unknown voice:

"Thank you - thank you (rest inaudible, conference terminated)."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Russo Mum Unless He Gets Transcript

Anthony Russo, a primary figure in the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, has refused to testify before a special Federal Grand Jury because a transcript of the proceedings would not be furnished him.

Russo, 34, was a former associate of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg at

the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica. Ellsberg, the former Pentagon researcher, has been indicted by the grand jury on charges of unauthorized possession of the secret papers, a study of American involvement in Vietnam.

On Oct. 2, U.S. Dist. Court Judge Warren J. Ferguson set the stage for yesterday's testimony by freeing Russo from prison and agreeing to make the grand jury proceedings public, which Russo demanded.

Grand jury proceedings are nearly always secret.

Prior to entering the jury room yesterday, Asst. U.S. Atty. David R. Nissen told Russo the government would not provide him a transcript of the proceedings.

Russo refused to testify without promise of a transcript, and Nissen, the reluctant witness and his attorney, Michael Balaban, went to Judge Ferguson's courtroom.

Nissen asked the judge to vacate his order for a transcript on the grounds that it would be "devastating" to the grand jury system.

Nissen argued that —under the precedent-setting court order—grand jury proceedings would be divulged to those who may be involved in the case and later indicted.

"If a grand jury is forced to provide transcripts, it can't fulfill its function," Nissen said.

Nissen asked that Russo be required to appear and testify before the panel even though the transcript requirement be reversed.

Judge Ferguson said he would take the matter under submission and come to a decision later.

A-6 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Ca

10/19/71

Probe of Pentagon Papers Leak Delayed as Justice Dept. Balks

BY HOWARD HERTZEL and TED SELL

Times Staff Writers

A federal grand jury investigation of a leak in secret Pentagon papers was delayed in Los Angeles Monday when the Justice Department refused to submit to a court order giving a witness a transcript of his testimony.

Asst. U.S. Atty. Daniel Nissen announced the department's decision as Anthony J. Russo appeared at the grand jury room in the U.S. Courthouse.

Russo, who earlier served 45 days for contempt of court, was freed Oct. 1 after agreeing to testify under what is believed to be an unprecedented condition that public disclosure of a transcript of proceedings would be made in 60 hours.

U.S. Dist. Judge Warren J. Ferguson, who issued the order on Oct. 1, heard arguments by Nissen questioning legality of the agreement and by Pub. Public Defender Michael Ballman.

He took the new matter under submission, but permitted Russo to remain in custody pending a decision.

Justice Department sources indi-

cated that if Ferguson upheld his earlier ruling, the department will appeal to a 12th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals—and perhaps higher—if necessary to protect secrecy of grand jury proceedings.

Russo was an associate of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg when the latter was an analyst at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica.

Ellsberg has been indicted for illegally possessing secret government documents and disclosing them to the press earlier this year. The documents disclosed decisions made by government officials about U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Russo served his contempt sentence at the Terminal Island Federal Detention Facility after refusing to testify before a grand jury investigating Ellsberg.

Nissen, in arguing his case before Ferguson, said:

"I would ask that the court vacate its (Oct. 1) order and permit the grand jury to operate in its normal fashion."

Please Turn to Page 12, Col. 1

A-3 Los Angeles "Ti
Los Angeles, Ca

10/19/71

PENTAGON PAPERS

Continued from Third Page

Nissen's argument was that if Ferguson's order was obeyed then "the very people who ought to be under investigation" would be able to determine what other witnesses had said in prior sessions.

Ferguson noted that witnesses in the past had been permitted under federal rule to discuss with the press their own version of what they testified to.

The judge asked:

"United States to have things accurately reported?"

Nissen replied, "I think it would be better for it not to be reported at all while a case is under investigation."

He later added, "If a grand jury is asked to reveal its deliberation to the press, it is a serious violation of the integrity of the grand jury and the public interest."

In arguing the case, Nissen said that the grand jury is a "secret" body and that its deliberations should be kept secret.

agreement, but that Nissen and jury foreman Mrs. Patricia Jones had appeared at the entrance to the hearing room and Nissen told Ballman that he "thought the court order was unlawful" and therefore would not obey it.

At that Russo refused to enter the grand jury room until the judge had been brought to the court.

Court Delays Risco Surrender Deadline

Anthony J. Risco, former em- Court of Appeals, Southern
plant of Ford Corp., Santa Ana, Calif., 1000 N. Main St.,
Risco, has until 2 p.m. today to appear in federal court
day to decide whether he will the United States Supreme
answer questions of a federal Court.

grand jury or go to jail for em- Risco and Palchen drove up
beating court.

Risco, former president of Southern, shortly before the
Dr. Daniel Ellsberg at Northridge, Calif., and spoke before
had been ordered to surrender with reasonable, at which time
to the U.S. District by a judge. Risco said that if he had any
preference for refusing to "take any more," "I'll go to
what the laws about the 'desk' jail."

of the two open papers.

A 10-minute recess was granted by the sixth circuit

Risco said his decision to re-
use to cooperate with the court
was acting on Ellsberg's matter.
"No one has said at any time
"do anything," Risco said.

A-3 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

8/5/71

Ellsberg in Court Twice Today

Dr. J. Edgar Hoover, former director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, charged Ellsberg with possession of the "Pentagon Papers" and scheduled to appear in federal court here today.

The 37-year-old former government employee, who said he had violated "an immoral regulation" and "was to appear first before U.S. Magistrate Ralph J. Berman for selection of a federal judge to try his case. This afternoon, Ellsberg was

scheduled to have a federal grand jury indictment charging him with possession and use of the Vietnam War documents read to him by the selected judge.

He is charged with "unauthorized possession of, access to, and control over copies of certain documents and writings relating to the national defense" and "willfully, knowingly and unlawfully" using copies "of certain documents and writings."

Ellsberg, who has publicly ad-

mitted leaking to the news media portions of a study titled "United States-Vietnam Relations, 1945-1967," faces a sentence of up to 10 years in a federal penitentiary if convicted.

In a speech in New Orleans last week, Ellsberg, free on \$50,000 bail, compared himself with Martin Luther King and the Derrigan brothers and said:

"I hope that the court and jury will find that I haven't violated any law and that I won't have to go to prison. But if they don't find that way, I'll have to go to prison."

A-3 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

8/16/71



—Merle F. Johnson Photo

DR. DANIEL ELLSBERG ARRIVES FOR ARRAIGNMENT HERE
Suspect in leak of 'Pentagon Papers' is accompanied by his wife, Patricia

Ellsberg Arraigned Here

Dr. J. Robert Ellsberg, accused Pen-
war Papers leaker, today
arraigned here in Federal
court on charges of unauthor-
ized release of defense infor-
mation and conversion of gov-

ernment property.

Federal Magistrate Ralph
Geffen ordered the 40-year-old
senior research associate at
Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology to appear late today be-
fore U.S. Judge William (Matt)

Byrne for plea and trial setting.
Flanked by three attorneys,
Ellsberg answered in monosyl-
lables as Geffen asked if he had
"read and understood your con-
stitutional rights."

Ellsberg is at liberty under
\$50,000 bond.

Outside the courtroom, the
graying defendant told newsmen
he would associate himself with
"anyone, right wing or left, who

wants to end the Vietnam War."

Ellsberg said he was "delight-
ed" that President Richard Nix-
on had moved to declassify
heretofore secret papers dating
back to World War II.

He refused to comment on
whether he had discussed his
impending trial with Anthony
Russo, a former Rand Corp. an-
alyst who has been ordered to
surrender today to the U.S.
Marshal for refusing to testify
before a federal grand jury
probing the Pentagon Papers
leak.

Ellsberg was accompanied by
his wife, Patricia, and a group
of "peace movement" followers.

A-2 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

8/16/71

5 Month Delay for Ellsberg

Government proceedings against Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, indicted on charges of misusing secret Pentagon documents, have been postponed nearly five months by a federal judge here.

Ellsberg, a former Rand Corp. employee, will make his next court appearance Jan. 4, 1972, following yesterday's action by U.S. Dist. Judge William M. Byrne Jr. who concurred with U.S. Atty. Robert Meyer and Ellsberg's lawyers.

Judge Byrne was assigned the case by U.S. Magistrate Ralph Geffen yesterday during the arraignment in the downtown U.S. Courthouse.

Flanked by his attorneys, Charles Nessen, a Harvard law professor, and Leonard Boudin, of New York City, the 40-year-old Ellsberg pleaded innocent to charges of illegal possession and use of secret government documents.

Ellsberg, who is free on \$50,000 bail, told newsmen after the court appearance that he intended to use the Pentagon Papers as an integral part of his defense.

Judge Byrne granted the unusually long delay in proceedings in part to the defense's request for a 90-day stay for "elaborate preparations."

Ellsberg was accompanied to the courthouse by his wife, Patricia, and a small group of "peace movement" followers.

A-3 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 8/17/71

Ellsberg Pleads Not Guilty to Charges on Pentagon Papers

BY GENE BLAKE and HOWARD HERTEL

Times Staff Writers

Daniel Ellsberg pleaded not guilty in federal court here Monday to charges that he had unauthorized possession of the secret Pentagon papers and converted them to his own use.

U.S. Dist. Judge Matt Byrne set Jan. 4, 1972, for a hearing on a variety of defense motions. Unless a motion for dismissal is granted, a trial date will be set then for later that year.

In a series of news conferences on the U.S. Courthouse steps, Ellsberg made it clear that he is looking forward to a trial as a means of instructing a jury—and through it the public—that the U.S. role in Vietnam has been wrong.

Ellsberg said he hopes his motives for releasing the documents to the press will be considered seriously, and that his actions will help bring peace in Vietnam.

"Everything I've done in the past several years has been toward that end," he added.

Accompanied by Wife

Ellsberg, 40, now a senior research associate at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was accompanied to court by his wife Patricia and by attorneys Leonard B. Boudin, Charles Nesson and Arthur Berman.

They appeared first before U.S. Magistrate Ralph J. Goffen, who informed Ellsberg and scores of other defendants being arraigned of their constitutional rights.

Goffen then spun a small box, reached in and withdrew an envelope containing the name of Byrne as the judge to handle all further proceedings in the case.

Byrne was the U.S. attorney here under the Administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson before his appointment to the bench this year by President Nixon.

In his appearance before Byrne late in the day, Ellsberg responded "No, I am not guilty," when asked how he pleaded to each of the counts in the indictment. To dispute Ellsberg's obvious ca-

veering for a trial as a public forum to espouse his views, Boudin immediately launched a series of legal moves aimed at averting one.

Among the motions he would file, he said, would be one seeking to determine if the government's evidence had been illegally obtained through electronic eavesdropping.

U.S. Atty. Robert L. Meyer sought to dispel the defense fears on that score.

"I am authorized to say that no overhearing has taken place with respect to Mr. Ellsberg," he informed the court.

Boudin asked for 90 days in which to file the written motions.

"I think it will be quite a long trial, requiring elaborate preparation," Boudin said.

Byrne, however, suggested that Boudin and Meyer get together and try to work out a schedule which would shorten the time.

After a brief recess, the attorneys announced an agreement that the defense would have 75 days, until Oct. 29, to file its written motions and the government an additional 45 days, until Dec. 13, to respond.

Byrne accepted the schedule and set Jan. 4 at 9:30 a.m. for oral arguments on the motions. Boudin estimated the oral arguments would take three to four hours.

No Comment on Judge

During his news conferences, Ellsberg declined to comment on the selection of Byrne to preside over the case, saying, "I don't know any of the judges here."

Asked what he thinks about President Nixon's order for declassification of some documents, Ellsberg said:

"I'm delighted he is declassifying World War II documents. I hope he gets up to the war we're in now while he's still in office."

I-3 Los Angeles Ti
Los Angeles, Calif

Date: 8/17/71

LIFE

Meanwhile, Anthony J. Russo, 34, a former colleague of Ellsberg at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, surrendered to begin serving a contempt sentence for refusing to testify before the grand jury which indicted Ellsberg here.

Russo, now a research analyst for the County Probation Department, had been granted immunity from prosecution. However, he continued to refuse to answer questions presumably relating to what he might know about Ellsberg's copying of the documents.

He was held in contempt by U.S. Dist. Judge William P. Gray and ordered jailed until he answers the questions or until the grand jury's term expires, which could be up to 18 months. Stays had been granted while he appealed.

Earlier Monday, U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas declined to bar the jailing of Russo.

"There must be some credible evidence," Douglas said, "that the prosecution violated the law before ponderous judicial machinery is invoked to delay grand jury proceedings."

When he surrendered Monday, Russo issued a two-page prepared statement in support of Ellsberg, who accompanied him to the U.S. Marshal's office.

"I am proud to stand with Daniel Ellsberg in taking responsibility for making the Pentagon papers available to the American people," the statement said.

Ellsberg Trial Put Off 5 Months

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Judge Byrne was assigned the case by U.S. Magistrate Ralph Geffen yesterday during the arraignment in the downtown U.S. Courthouse.

Flanked by his attorneys, Charles Nessen, a Harvard law professor, and Leonard Boudin, of New York City, the 40-year-old Ellsberg pleaded innocent to charges of illegal possession and use of secret government documents.

Ellsberg, who is free on \$50,000 bail, told newsmen after the court appearance that he intended to use the Pentagon Papers as an integral part of his defense.

Judge Byrne granted the unusually long delay in proceedings in part to the defense's request for a 90-day stay for "elaborate preparations."

Ellsberg was accompanied to

the courthouse by his wife, Patricia, and a small group of "peace movement" followers.

Russo Begins Jail Term For Contempt

Former Rand Corp. employee Anthony Russo has surrendered to U.S. marshals to serve a jail term of undetermined length rather than cooperate with a federal grand jury probing the leak of the stolen Pentagon war papers.

Russo, 34, was whisked into custody yesterday moments after he read a statement denouncing U.S. activities in Vietnam and accusing the government of sending him to jail without a trial.

Russo was ordered held in contempt of court by U.S. District Court Judge William Gray after refusing to answer questions concerning the activities of Daniel Ellsberg who has since been indicted on charges relating to national defense.

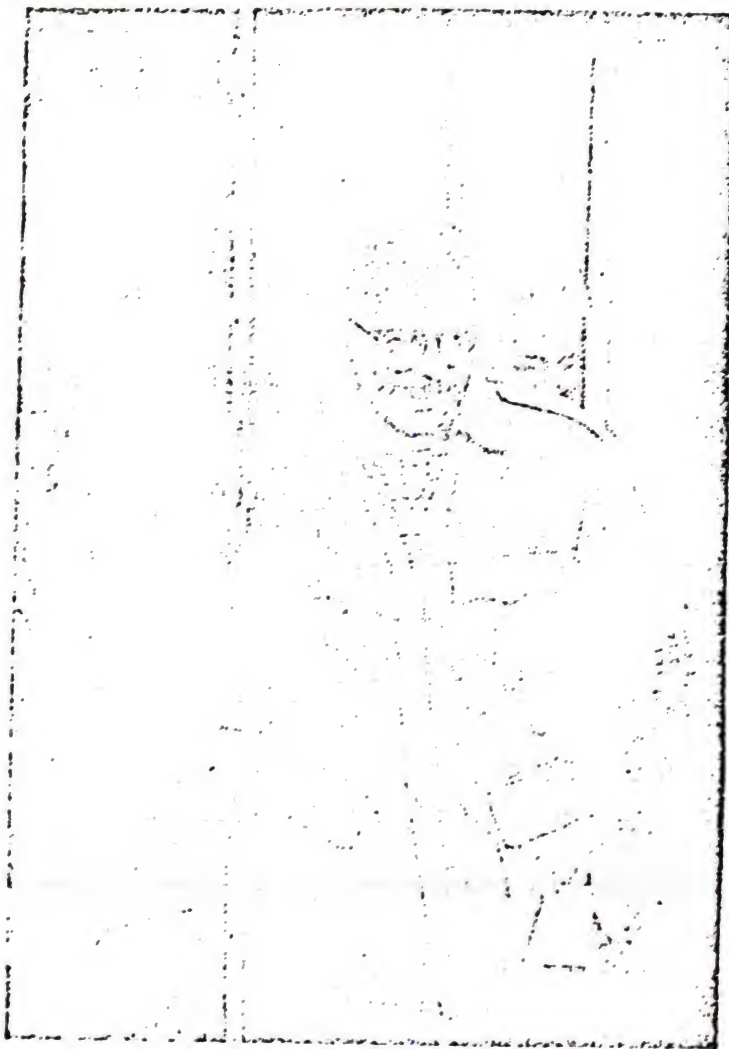
Russo made his statement on the steps of the federal courthouse moments before federal marshals took him into custody. He remained silent when reporters asked him how long he would be in jail.

Ellsberg, present when Russo surrendered, was asked for comment.

"Tony said it all," he said.

A-3 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 8/17/71



WINS FREEDOM—Anthony J. Russo leaves federal courthouse after being released from U.S. custody with his agreement to testify to federal grand jury concerning the Pentagon Papers case.
Times photo by Fitzgerald-Witney

1 "LA TIMES"
Los Angeles, Calif

10-1-71

Russo Freed, Agrees to Talk to U.S. Jury on Pentagon Papers

BY HOWARD HERTEL and TED SELL

Times Staff Writers

Anthony J. Russo, controversial figure in the Pentagon Papers case, was freed from federal imprisonment today after he agreed to testify before a grand jury.

U. S. District Judge Warren J. Ferguson ordered Justice Dept. Atty. David R. Nissen to convene the grand jury on Oct. 13 for Russo's appearance.

Russo's agreement to testify before a grand jury which indicted Daniel Ellsberg, former Pentagon and RAND Corp. analyst, for allegedly illegally stealing and possessing the secret documents, was tied to three conditions.

—That a stenographer be present at all jury sessions to make a complete transcript.

—That copies of those transcripts be given to Russo within 36 hours of each session.

—That Russo be given the right to divulge the contents of those transcripts to anyone he desires without being prosecuted.

Unprecedented Ruling

Michael P. Rabinan, of the Federal Public Defenders Office, said he thought the ruling on divulging grand jury proceedings was unprecedented.

Russo went to jail at Terminal Island last Aug. 16 rather than answer questions about Ellsberg and his relations with him when both worked at RAND.

Ellsberg, now a researcher at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was present in the courtroom when Judge Ferguson ordered Russo freed. Ellsberg said he flew here

for the hearing to lend "moral support."

In a corridor interview after the ruling, the mustachioed Russo, carrying a box of legal notes under his arm, insisted that his position had not changed since he first refused to testify.

What he objected to then, Russo said, was the secrecy of the proceeding.

Hits 'Star-Chamber'

"It shows the extent to which this government will go to preserve secrecy," Russo said. "I see no reason for it to be done in these star-chamber proceedings."

Russo and his attorneys contended he had been sent to jail without a trial. His confinement after U.S. District Judge William P. Gray had ruled Russo was in civil contempt because he refused to obey a court order directing him to answer 12 questions—despite a grant of immunity from prosecution—put to him by the grand jury.

Russo complained bitterly of treatment at Terminal Island and described guards there as "paranoid."

Technically, the court action came as a result of a motion by Russo's attorneys seeking the three concessions for possible future grand jury appearances by Russo.

"Will Mr. Russo purge himself of contempt (that is, testify as ordered before)?" Judge Ferguson asked, "if the court grants the motion?"

"Your honor, Russo replied, "if the motion is granted my position is the same as it was before. If the court grants the motion, I will testify and answer all relative questions."

PENTAGON PAPERS CASE

Judge Forces Russo, OKs Public Grand Jury Hearing

BY HOWARD HUNTLEY and TED SELL

Times Staff Writers

A federal court judge shattered tradition here Friday in an order that will permit disclosure of a grand jury proceeding to the public. He then ordered Anthony J. Russo, 34, freed from prison to testify later in the Pentagon Papers investigation.

U.S. Dist. Judge Warren J. Ferguson set Oct. 15 for the grand jury session at which Russo, in return for a promise the proceedings may be made public, agreed to testify.

Russo has been in the Terminal Island detention facility since last Aug. 16, after U.S. Dist. Judge William P. Gray found him in civil contempt for refusing to answer grand jury questions, despite a court order to do so and a promise of immunity from prosecution.

The grand jury investigated an incident in 1964 involving 40, four-

Pentagon and Rand Corp. analyst, former authorized possession and conversion to his own use of secret Pentagon documents which had been leaked to the press.

Russo's agreement to testify was tied to these commitments:

—That a stenographer be present at all jury sessions to make a complete transcript.

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Los Angeles, Cal

10/2/71

PENTAGON PAPERS

Continued from First Page

—That copies of the transcripts be given to Russo within 26 hours of each session.

—That Russo be given the right to divulge the contents of those transcripts to anyone he desires without being prosecuted.

Michael P. Ellisberg, of the Federal Public Defender's Office, said he thought the ruling on divulging grand jury proceedings was unprecedented.

Ellisberg, now a researcher at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was present in the courtroom when Judge Ferguson ordered Russo freed. Ellisberg said he flew here for the hearing to lend "moral support."

In a corridor interview after the ruling, the non-attached Russo, carrying a box of legal notes under his arm, insisted that his position had not changed since he first refused to testify.

What he objected to, then, Russo said, was the secrecy of the proceedings.

"It shows the extent to which this government will go to preserve its secrecy," he said, "and to keep it to be done in

these star-chamber proceedings."

Ellisberg called the decision "a great victory" and said he expected it to aid his own case. Ellisberg is to appear Jan. 4 for setting of a trial date.

"I am proud to have a friend like Tony," Ellisberg told reporters, "a friend who will go to jail for you."

The two men were colleagues at Rand in 1950 when the Pentagon papers are said to have been copied. Publication of the documents started in the New York Times this year but contents of the papers subsequently appeared in other newspapers as well.

Russo and his attorneys contended he had been sent to jail without a trial. His confinement after U.S. District Judge William P. Gray had ruled Russo was in civil contempt because he refused to obey a court order directing him to answer 12 questions — despite a grant of immunity from prosecution — put to

him by the grand jury.

Russo complained bitterly of treatment at Terminal Island and described guards as "paranoid."

Technically, the court action came as a result of a motion by Russo's attorneys seeking the three concessions for possible future grand jury appearances by Russo.

"Will Mr. Russo purge himself of contempt (that is, testify as ordered before)," Judge Ferguson asked, "if the court grants the motion?"

"Your honor," Russo replied, "if the motion is granted my position is the same as it was before. If the court grants the motion, I will testify and answer all relative questions."

The only restriction Judge Ferguson placed on disclosure was that, "The court wants no comment, clarification of the transcript, only oral disclosure. It is not to be serialized or published."

"If Russo can show the transcript to anyone, no copies can be made."

Elliberg, Russo Charged in New Indictments on Pentagon Papers

Former Saigon Ambassador, L.A. Woman Also Named
But Not Accused as Government Widens Scope of Case

BY GENE BLANK and HOWARD HERTZEL

Los Angeles Times Staff Writers

Daniel Elliberg and Anthony J. Russo have been charged with conspiracy and other crimes for their role in the Pentagon papers in a new indictment which also names a former high State Department official and a Los Angeles advertising woman as unindicted co-conspirators.

The indictment, returned secretly here Wednesday and revealed Thursday morning, replaces one which had charged only Elliberg, 40, a former government consultant at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica.

Elliberg had been accused only of unauthorized possession of the documents and converting them to his own use. Several defense motions in that case are scheduled to be heard here next Tuesday by U.S. Dist. Judge Matt Byrne.

However, the new indictment greatly enlarges the scope of the charges. Russo, 55, a former colleague of Elliberg at Rand, is also named as a defendant in the conspiracy count and three other counts.

Spent 45 Days in Jail

Russo, on temporary leave as a Los Angeles County Probation Department employee, had been offered immunity from prosecution if he would testify before a grand jury about the case. He refused, and spent 45 days in jail for contempt.

Finally, he agreed to testify if furnished a transcript of his testimony and permitted to reveal its contents. The Justice Department refused to accept the arrangement, but a federal judge ruled that Russo had purged himself of contempt by his offer.

Justice Department Attorney David H. Moore explained that Russo had never actually been granted immunity and can be prosecuted because he never did testify.

The indictment in which Elliberg is named in 11 counts, charges that he obtained secret defense documents and provided them in the case.

One is a memorandum dated Feb. 27, 1973, and entitled, "Report of Chairman, JCS Joint Chiefs of Staff on Situation in Vietnam and MACV (Military Assistance Command Vietnam) Force Requirements."

Part of Memorandum

Another is part of a memorandum entitled "Negotiations and Vietnam: A Case Study of the 1954 Geneva Conference."

Other documents named in the indictment include the previously mentioned volumes of a Pentagon study ordered by former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, entitled "United States-Vietnam Relations 1915-1957."

Named as unindicted co-conspirators are Vu Van Thai, South Vietnamese ambassador in Washington from late 1965 to early 1977, and Mrs. Linda Sinay, 27, petite Los Angeles advertising woman.

The indictment alleges that from about Aug. 29, 1970, to about May 20, 1971, Elliberg "did knowingly communicate, deliver and transmit" to Thai one volume of the 28-volume Pentagon study. It was entitled, "Settlement of the Conflict—Negotiations."

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Los Angeles, Cal

12/31/71

Ellsberg and Russo Named in Indictments

Continued from First Page
ations, 1967-68 — History
of Contacts."

That at that time apparently was a consultant to the administrator of the U.N. Development Program. He is now believed to be with a U.N. river development project in Dakar, Senegal.

The indictment charges that from about March 4 to Dec. 31, 1969, Ellsberg "did willfully communicate, deliver and transmit" to Miss Sinay another volume of the same study, entitled "Evolution of the War—US, GVN (Government of Vietnam) Relations: 1962-1967—Part II."

Paid for Copies

Miss Sinay, granted immunity from prosecution, is known to have testified before the grand jury. She told the grand jury that Ellsberg, whom she identified as a "dear friend," paid her about \$150 to copy some documents on a Xerox machine in her office, according to her attorney.

The indictment charges that Ellsberg, Russo, Thai and Miss Sinay conspired to "defraud" the United States by defeating its function of controlling dissemination of classified material.

It also charged they conspired to commit a variety of federal crimes, including stealing classified government property, receiving it, concealing it and conveying it to unauthorized persons.

Prosecution of the government's case is expected to be made easier by inclusion of the conspiracy charge. Hearsay statements of coconspirators and other evidence not otherwise admissible can be used in conspiracy cases.

Also, it is not necessary to prove commission of a substantive crime — only that there was an agreement to commit an unlawful act and at least one

overt act was committed in furtherance of the agreement.

The indictment alleges these overt acts were committed to carry out the conspiracy.

—March 4, 1969, Ellsberg brought 10 volumes of the Pentagon study from Rand Corp. in Washington, D.C., to Los Angeles County.

—April 7, 1969, Ellsberg obtained the Geneva Conference memorandum from Rand in Santa Monica.

—Aug. 29, 1969, Ellsberg brought another eight volumes of the Pentagon study from Rand in Washington to Los Angeles.

—Oct. 3, 1969, Ellsberg obtained eight pages of the JCS report on force requirements in Vietnam from Rand in Santa Monica.

—Oct. 4, 1969, Ellsberg, Russo and Miss Sinay operated a Xerox machine at the advertising woman's office, 8101 Melrose Ave.

—Oct. 19, 1969, Thai possessed one volume of the Pentagon study.

—March 4, 1969, to May 29, 1970, Russo possessed nine volumes of the Pentagon study and the eight pages of the JCS memorandum.

—Oct. 1, 1969, Miss Sinay possessed one volume of the Pentagon study.

In the substantive counts of the indictment, Ellsberg was charged with stealing, receiving, concealing and conveying the documents. Russo is charged with receiving and retaining the documents, failing to deliver them to a person entitled to have them.

At a news conference in New York, Ellsberg—who has publicly acknowledged he leaked the documents to the press—said he will plead not guilty to the new indictment.

"I stole nothing. I did not commit espionage and I am not aware of violating any criminal statute," he said. He called the new indictment "one more example of the government's commitment to nontruth."

Meanwhile, Russo surrendered here and appeared before U.S. District Judge Harry Proctor, who granted a motion for reduction of bail from the \$100,000 recommended by the government to a \$20,000 personal recognizance bond.

This meant he gained his release merely by signing his name.

Russo was represented at the hearing by U.S. Public Defender Barry Portman, who pleaded indigency for Russo.

"I have no job. I have been living on my savings, and they are almost gone. I am virtually penniless," Russo said.

Later, after being booked at the U.S. marshal's office, Russo said the new indictment was "part of the elaborate policy of the government concerning the case."

Russo's Plea

'We will win - celebrate life'

I am proud to stand with Daniel Ellsberg in taking responsibility for making the Pentagon Papers available to the American people.

The Pentagon Papers were released to show America the kind of deception and malice that have guided the policy makers in Washington for years in the planning and waging of aggressive war in Viet Nam. This war continues and has been broadened by President Nixon to include all the peoples of Indo China.

The Pentagon Papers were released so that Americans could judge for themselves the morality of this war. This is the central meaning of our action. The misuse of power as recorded by the Pentagon Papers is closely linked with the same attitudes and misuse of power that result in social injustice at home.

I am being sent to jail without a trial. The Attorney General offers me the alternative of collaborating with him in his attempt to prosecute Daniel Ellsberg by testifying in secret before a Grand Jury. For me that is no choice. I would rather tell my story openly to the American people free of the compulsion of Grand Jury Subpoenas and contempt citations and not as a tool of the prosecution. Then if I am sent to jail, it will not be for committing a crime against society, but for advocating sanity and peace.

But as dire as the situation is now, I have great hope. We have not flin-

ched at the oppressive show of force and our number is growing.

The Berrigans and other priests, nuns and college professors have shown with raw courage that the Resistance is broad and wide and extends from one end of this country to the other and pervades all walks of life.

My friend, Eghal Ahmad, is another example. His courage has been as much an inspiration to me as I am sure it has been to the Third World in this country and his scholarship has enlightened my thought.

The most important source of pride to me has been my relationship with Daniel Ellsberg. He is a rare man among the institutions and bureaucracies of decision making that have come to be victims of sterile organizational logic and vested interests. We were both involved with institutions of war which involved many people, but he is one of the few who were honest enough to manifest their concern for humanity and who understood the sorrows of the Indo Chinese people and the egotism of United States military power.

My anguish with the war has grown in the last three years. Those years have been the most costly in terms of lives lost — both Indo Chinese and American.

The manipulation and management of public opinion revealed by the Pentagon Papers

reached an all time high under the Nixon-Kissinger administration as is shown by the fraudulent policy of "Vietnamization" and the hypocritical use of American POW's as political pawns.

Official acquiescence to the inhumane and brutal treatment of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese prisoners leaves us with little moral weight behind our demand for the North Vietnamese to ameliorate the condition of our boys.

The Southeast Asian war is a harbinger of the future. Terminating American involvement is the vital first step toward making our sick society well.

As I look around the country I see growing resistance to this war. Masses of American citizens now see the gross misuse of power. The community of resistance is growing, and Daniel Ellsberg and I have joined it. Others will do so in the future and help to expose the misuse of power and the manipulation of the people. Our determination to resist unlawful and immoral authority is enlarged and intensified.

Demand that your leaders explain their policies. Don't let them get away with murder.

It is time for a complete withdrawal of American combat troops — land, sea and air — from S. Asia.

It is time for America to take the lead in working for world peace and environmental survival. We will win. Celebrate life.

"Los Angeles Free Press"
8/20/71

F B I

Date: 3/21/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
ATT: DID

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-25641)

SUBJECT: MC LEK - SIO

ReBuairtels, 3/14/72, 3/15/72, 3/16/72 and
3/17/72; NY airtel, 3/17/72.

As requested in reBuairtel, 3/14/72, enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a news story that appeared in "The New York Times" of 9/14/71, generated by the speech given by ELLSBERG at the New School for Social Research on 9/13/71. There are also enclosed two copies of a news story written by JOHN MULLANE, entitled, "Ellsberg Tells Why He Did It", that appeared in the 9/14/71 issue of the "New York Post" generated by the same ELLSBERG speech. It is noted the "New York Daily News" of 9/14/71, did not contain a news story concerning this speech.

Concerning the National Emergency Civil Liberties Bill of Rights Day Dinner at the Hotel Americana, NYC, on 12/10/71, at which ELLSBERG spoke, the NYO did not note any press coverage at that time. On 3/20/72, the issues of "The New York Times", the "New York Post", and the "New York Daily News" for 12/11/71, were again reviewed, and no news story covering this dinner was noted.

Concerning the request made in reBuairtel, 3/14/72, concerning a transcript of the press conference given by ELLSBERG on 12/30/71, in the NYC law office of former Senator CHARLES GOODELL, the NYO does not have available a transcript of this press conference. There are enclosed for the Bureau two copies each of news stories that appeared in "The New York Times" and in the "New York Daily News" of 12/31/71, concerning this press conference. The "New York Post" for 12/31/71, did not carry a news story concerning this

2- Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (Encls. 7) (105-27952) (RM)
1-New York

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____ M Per _____

(5)

MAR 23 1972

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SPEC. INQ. OFFICE

NY 65-25641

press conference. It will be noted that the aforementioned news stories were mainly concerned with ELLSBERG's reaction to the superseding indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles on 12/30/71. In this regard, Bureau airtel of 3/15/72 requested copies of news stories appearing in newspapers concerning this superseding indictment wherein ELLSBERG and/or ANTHONY J. RUSSO are quoted. Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of a news story that appeared in the 1/12/72 issue of the "Guardian" and two copies of a news story that appeared in "The New York Times" of 1/17/72. ✓

For the information of the Bureau, DANIEL ELLSBERG spoke before Americans for Democratic Action at the Plaza Hotel, NYC, on the evening of 3/16/72. The NYO became aware of this appearance after the fact in connection with a news story that appeared in the "New York Post" on 3/17/72. Two copies of this news story are enclosed for the Bureau. A review of the "New York Daily News" and "The New York Times" for 3/17/72, does not indicate that this appearance of ELLSBERG was given any press ~~coverage~~ by these papers.

COVERAGE

A copy of all of the above-mentioned news stories are being enclosed herewith to the copy of this communication being designated for the Los Angeles Office for information.

In connection with a request of the Bureau in reBuairtel, 3/17/72, a review of the issues of the "New York Daily News", "New York Post" and "The New York Times" for 3/10/72, indicate that the appearance of ELLSBERG at the Poetry Center of the YMHA-YWHA, Lexington Avenue and 92nd St., NYC, on 3/9/72, failed to generate any type of news story.

ReNYairtel, 3/17/72 and enclosed LHM set forth information indicating ELLSBERG will appear at a gathering sponsored by the United Hellenic Front at Manhattan Center on 4/23/72. This appearance will be afforded appropriate coverage in accordance with instructions set forth in reBuairtel of 3/16/72.

Ellsberg Calls Charges Symbol of U.S. Untruth

By MARTIN McLAUGHLIN

Calling the latest federal charges against him "another act of the government's commitment to untruth," Dr. Daniel Ellsberg branded the charges "false" yesterday and said he will plead not guilty next Tuesday to the indictment in Los Angeles.

Speaking at the office here of his special counsel, former U.S. Sen. Charles Goodell, Ellsberg said, "I stole nothing, I did not commit espionage and I certainly in no way intended to damage my country."

Hasn't Received Indictment

Ellsberg, 40, a former analyst for the Defense Department and former employee of the Rand Corp., held the hand of his wife, Patricia, as he answered questions about the new indictment, which he said he had not yet personally received.

He said that despite the publicity surrounding him since the Pentagon Papers were published across the country last June, he has no regrets about his actions.

"My only regret is that I should have released the papers two years earlier," he said. Ellsberg repeatedly denied the charge of bombing in South and East Asia. "The latest bombing the CIA has reported," Ellsberg said, "started on the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the Indochina war."

Daily News

P. 18

12-31-71

Bombing Is What Hurts

He said that the new charges were much less disturbing to him than the renewed Christmas bombing of North Vietnam.

Asked if the latest charges, for which he could receive a sentence of 15 years in prison and a \$120,000 fine, altered his feelings about accepting whatever punishment is finally decided on, Ellsberg said:

"Whatever happens to me is a cheap price to pay when one considers the price already paid by 60,000 American families and hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese families."

Ellsberg is free in \$50,000 but pending his appearance Tuesday in Los Angeles in U.S. District Court for pre-trial hearings on his earlier indictment. Goodale, chairman of the Ellsberg Defense Committee, said he expected his client to also be arraigned on the new charges on Tuesday.

Ellsberg Denies Charges

by DOUGLAS ROBINSON

Dr. Ellsberg contended yesterday that the Government's charges against him were "false" and that he was not aware of having "violated any criminal statutes."

"I stole nothing and I did not commit espionage," he said. "I violated no laws and I have not intended to harm my country."

Dr. Ellsberg, occasionally holding hands with his wife, Patricia, who sat beside him, answered questions at a news conference in the offices of one of his attorneys, former Senator Charles E. Goodell of New York.

"Asked if he would have distributed the Pentagon papers had he known of the charges that would be brought against him, Dr. Ellsberg said, 'In, I would have released the papers two invasions before I did.'"

He accused the Government of having indicted Mr. Russell on "false charges" and said his co-defendant had offered to testify if a transcript of his appearance before a grand jury were made public. The Government's decision not to permit a public examination of any of Mr. Russell's testimony was a "deception," he said.

Asked what role the former South Vietnamese Ambassador, Mr. Thai, had in the distribution of the papers, Dr. Ellsberg said that "Ambassador Thai is out of the country and cannot use the legal system to defend himself."

"The allegations about Ambassador Thai are flattery and totally untrue," he maintained.

Dr. Ellsberg said his "Christmas present" from the Government in the form of the indictment "is nothing compared to the Christmas present the President has given American fliers recently shot down over North Vietnam."

"How can you measure the jeopardy I'm in to the penalty that has been paid by 50,000 American families and hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese?" he asked.

Dr. Ellsberg was accompanied by Charles E. Goodell, who is head of the Daniel Ellsberg Defense Fund, and by his chief counsel, Leonard R. Bowlin. The news conference was held in the law offices of Rott, Carlson, Fawcett, Spengler & Goodell at 280 Park Avenue.

NEW YORK
TIMES

P. 6

12-31-71

New indictment for Ellsberg

A Los Angeles, Calif., federal grand jury issued a new, superseding indictment Dec. 30 against Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, adding 10 new and more severe charges for his role in the release of the Pentagon Papers. The new indictment also brings charges against Anthony Russo Jr., a friend of Ellsberg and a colleague when both were employed at the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica, Calif.

Ellsberg, who continues to play a more active role in the antiwar movement since he admitted releasing the secret Pentagon Papers to the press, is now facing a 12-count indictment on criminal charges ranging from conspiracy to violation of federal espionage laws. Russo was indicted on four counts, including conspiracy.

Last July, the same federal grand jury handed down an indictment in which Ellsberg was charged on only two counts of illegally possessing government documents and converting government property to his own use. Russo was not charged in the July indictment. The two men are to be arraigned in Los Angeles Jan. 4. Announcement of the new indictment was made in Los Angeles and at the Justice Department in Washington.

In New York City, Ellsberg responded to the new indictment by saying that the government's charges against him were "false" and that he was unaware of having "violated any criminal statutes." He added, "I stole nothing and I did not commit espionage. I violated no laws and I have not intended to harm my country."

Both Ellsberg and Russo have admitted

their roles in making the secret Pentagon study of U.S. intervention in Vietnam available to the press, but they maintain that its release was vital to the people's interests. The publication of portions, but not all of the significant parts of the secret Pentagon study, in the New York Times, the Washington Post and other major newspapers, last June, led to the original July indictment against Ellsberg.

In addition to the federal grand jury investigation in Los Angeles, the Justice Department has convened a federal jury in Boston to investigate the release of the papers. The object of its investigation has been to concentrate on how the Pentagon study got into the hands of the news media and on who allegedly aided Ellsberg in its distribution. A principal target of the inquiry has been Neil Sheehan, a reporter for the New York Times under whose byline the first article on the Pentagon study appeared. Several other witnesses subpoenaed before the grand jury have been academic figures in the Boston Cambridge area.

The Boston inquiry was halted temporarily when several subpoenaed witnesses, including professors Richard Falk of Princeton University and Noam Chomsky of MIT, both long active in the antiwar movement, refused to testify because they believed the subpoenas were issued as a result of government wiretapping. The Justice Department recently presented affidavits saying neither Falk nor Chomsky had been wiretapped and the Boston grand jury is expected to resume Jan. 18.

The Los Angeles grand jury inquiry

— Guardian

— P 6

Jan 12, 1972



Daniel Ellsberg.

centered on how Ellsberg copied the Pentagon study while he was employed with the Rand Corporation. The 12 count indictment is roughly divided in this way: the first count charges conspiracy to illegally possess and distribute the Pentagon study; the next six counts involve charges of stealing and the final eight counts concern alleged violations of three sections of federal espionage laws.

Also named as co-conspirators in the indictment but not charged were Linda Siny of Los Angeles and Vu Van Thai, a former Saigon ambassador to the United States.

Between the time of the original grand jury indictment last July and the latest grand jury action, Ellsberg has continued to be in active opposition to the war in Indochina. Recently, he spoke at an antiwar rally in Los Angeles last November which drew 15,000 people.

Ellsberg Associate Proud of His Role

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16—Last Friday, attorneys for Anthony J. Russo Jr. filed a motion in Federal District Court here asking that the charges against him in the Pentagon papers case be dismissed.

The motion marks another turn in a complex case that has already produced a 47-day jail term for Mr. Russo and a landmark decision concerning the secrecy of grand jury proceedings.

Mr. Russo, a 35-year-old economist and engineer, has admitted helping Dr. Daniel Ellsberg copy the Pentagon study of American involvement in Vietnam while they both were employed at the Rand Corporation in Santa Monica. Mr. Ellsberg has said that he later released the documents to the press.

For helping Dr. Ellsberg, Mr. Russo was indicted two weeks ago on four counts of conspiracy, theft of Government property and violation of espionage statutes.

In an interview last week, Mr. Russo said he was proud of what he had done. He talked over breakfast in a cafe near his home in Santa Monica.

"The case has messed up my life," he said, "but what difference does that make?"

The indictment against him was a "two-edged sword," he said. In one way he welcomed the chance to defend himself.

"I've been in court many times, but I've never had a chance to say anything," he remarked. "Now I finally get a chance to talk after paying my dues for six months."

"On balance," he continued, "I'd rather not be indicted. I've had enough. I wish they'd Ellsberg, another Rand employee in Vietnam."

As Mr. Russo noted, his life has been "messed up." He has been out of his home without paying and



Anthony J. Russo Jr.

from his job as a research analyst with the Los Angeles County Probation Department. He worries that his telephone is tapped and that his friends are being watched. He married Katherine Barkley, who has been active in radical causes in the San Francisco area, and admits that he is broke.

It has been a long eight years for Anthony Joseph Russo since he left Princeton University with two master's degrees.

In 1964 and joined the Rand Corporation, a private research concern that works mainly for the Defense Department. He spent two years working for Rand in Vietnam, chiefly interviewing Vietnamese prisoners.

The experience "radicalized" him, he recalls, and he returned home a committed foe of American policy. He also considers himself a committed anti-war activist. As he said in a statement the day he went to jail, "the community of resistance is growing and Daniel Ellsberg and I have joined it."

used. A judge granted him immunity from prosecution and when he still refused, he was convicted of contempt of court. On Aug. 16 he was sent to Federal prison at Terminal Island.

While there he went on a hunger strike to show sympathy for the prisoners in the Attica prison uprising, and he says he was beaten several times by guards. Prison authorities deny the allegations.

On Oct. 1 Mr. Russo said he would testify before the grand jury if he were given a transcript of his remarks and allowed to make it public. Judge Warren J. Ferguson granted the motion, which was limited by lawyers as an important step in "protecting the secrecy" of grand jury proceedings.

But when Mr. Russo appeared to testify, Federal prosecutors refused to abide by Judge Ferguson's order to provide a transcript. The judge then ruled that Mr. Russo had purged himself of contempt and was free. Two months later he was indicted.

In their motion last week, Mr. Russo's lawyers argued that since he had been granted immunity to testify before the grand jury, he could not be indicted in the Pentagon papers case.

Federal prosecutors asserted that since Mr. Russo had never actually testified, he did not "trigger" his immunity and was still subject to prosecution.

No matter what happens to the motion, the Pentagon papers have clearly changed the life of Anthony Russo. He now considers himself a committed anti-war activist. As he said in a statement the day he went to jail, "the community of resistance is growing and Daniel Ellsberg and I have joined it."

- R.J. Series

- P12

Jan 17, 1972

Ellsberg Tells Why He Did It

By JOHN MULLANE

Dr. Daniel Ellsberg has given the public a glimpse of the defense which he is planning to use against charges of illegally possessing and copying the Pentagon papers.

Speaking to a packed audience at the New School for Social Research, Ellsberg, who has already admitted leaking the secret study, explained how he came to realize it was his "responsibility" to make the papers public.

"It became increasingly clear as I read the papers," Ellsberg told the crowd of 600 last night, "that the war must be seen not just as a mistake but also had to be seen as a crime."

Referring on several occasions to the concept of responsibility for war crimes, as established during the Nuremberg Trials, Ellsberg said it was his responsibility to reveal "the crimes of deception by the state."

Citizen's Duty?

"What should a citizen do?" asked Ellsberg, "when presented with documents nevertheless classified . . . which seem in his opinion to show the government is guilty of violation . . . of the UN Charter, the Geneva Accord, the Bill of Human Rights and the 'principles set down at Nuremberg.'"

Speaking slowly and almost in a monotone, the graying former Pentagon adviser made numerous historical references and named several books that had recently caught his attention as he stood for two hours making his first public speech here since his indictment. It was also the inaugural lecture for the 1971-72 academic year at the New School.

In the past, several anti-war defendants have tried to construct "political defenses" for their actions, but usually judges have ruled arguments about the morality and legality of the Vietnam War irrelevant.

Quotes From Report

Ellsberg's lawyers apparently will contend that the information contained in the papers is vital to their defense. For Ellsberg to have ignored the information would have made him guilty of the crimes that many Nazis were convicted of at Nuremberg, the argument goes.

Recalling a brief sentence or two in the voluminous Pentagon papers, many of which he complained have remained unpublished, Ellsberg told the predominately middle-aged audience about a 1966 contingency plan to "booby the locks and dams in North Vietnam."

"Such destruction," Ellsberg quoted from the report, "doesn't necessarily lead to drownings . . . but the rice fields are gradually inundated and this leads to widespread — one million — starvation."

P.29 NY POST

9/14/71

U.S. Vietnam Policy Makers
Called 'Thugs' by Ellsberg

Dr. Daniel Ellsberg said here last night that over the years United States policy makers had acted like "thugs, crooks and scoundrels" in prolonging an immoral, lost war in Vietnam.

The former Defense Department official, who has taken responsibility for releasing the secret Pentagon papers on Vietnam policy making to the press, addressed an overflow crowd of more than 700 at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street.

The papers show, he said, that "there's no American who hasn't been lied to, including

President Nixon." The President's head, he said, was "filled with lies from the Kennedy and Johnson regimes and his own subordinates today."

NEW YORK
TIMES

p. 13

Date

9-14-71

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ellsberg Thanked



Associated Press Photo

Daniel Ellsberg got a "thank you" for leaking the Pentagon Papers to the press from the Americans for Democratic Action last night at the Plaza. ADA President Alard Lowenstein is about to present Ellsberg with the organization's first Free Speech Award. Later in the evening Ellsberg and feminist Gloria Steinem talked about politics as sex, and vice versa. Story on Page 13.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P. 4 NY Post

Date: *3/17/72*
 Edition:
 Author: *Salv City*
 Editor:
 Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ellsberg, Steinem Talk Politics, Sex

By LINDSAY MILLER

Daniel Ellsberg talked about politics as sex, and Gloria Steinem talked about sex as politics.

Ellsberg, the MIT senior research associate who leaked the Pentagon papers on the origin of the Indochina war, and Miss Steinem, women's liberation activist and editor, were the speakers at the opening session last night of the 32d annual convention of the New York State Council for the Social Studies at the Statler Hilton.

More than 1000 elementary, secondary and university teachers are attending the three-day convention, which is on the theme, "Women/Peace/Social Studies: The Humanistic Approach."

"There is a strong grass-roots interest among teachers about how to deal in the classroom with the issues raised by the women's movement and peace movement," explained Richard Streb of Northport, L. I., H. S., who is the State Council president. He was coordinator of last night's Steinem-Ellsberg program, which was billed as having a talk-show format.

Ellsberg said: "Male dominance -- the need to prove oneself, the need to be No. 1 -- has certainly had an in-

fluence on American foreign policy. There's a sort of bureaucratic machismo, a mystique that says it's the President, and not the people, who should be in charge of making foreign policy.

"Too many people think foreign policy doesn't affect their lives, but it does," Ellsberg continued. "You teachers are close to the draft. We are all close to taxes. Individuals do have the power to speak the truth.

"When I decided to take that risk and speak out, I suddenly discovered a whole new range of actions and power open to me as an individual."

Miss Steinem was also talking about individualism. "It is a political form of repression and not a natural thing when men and women are confined to rigid sex-personality roles," she said. "I hope with all my heart that your students learn about the full range of human possibilities. They don't have to be one way to be approved of."

The teachers, who lined up to ask questions for almost two hours, kept wanting to know what they could do to "really accomplish something."

The activists had several positive suggestions:

"Organize at the local level. That's where your power is," said Ellsberg.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

113 NY Post

Date:

3/17/72

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

F B I

Date: 3/16/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (65-5369)

SUBJECT: MC LEK
SIO

ReBuairtel, 3/10/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are clippings and 1 (one) copy of each of the following news articles concerning the speech made by DANIEL ELLSBERG, 8/14/71, before Operation Breadbasket of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Chicago:

- ✓ "Chicago Sunday Tribune" 8/15/71, Sec. 1, p. 14
- ✓ "Chicago Sunday Sun-Times" 8/15/71, p. 5
- ✓ "Chicago Sunday Today" 8/15/71, p. 18

A review of appropriate editions of Chicago's fourth major newspaper, "The Chicago Daily News," on 8/16/71 (not published on Sundays) was negative. A review of issues of all four Chicago newspapers on dates following the appearance of ELLSBERG and ANTHONY RUSSO on "Kup's Show," television talk show on TV Channel 5, NBC, Chicago, on 10/2/71, reflected there was no newspaper coverage of this show.

- (2) - Bureau (Encs. 6) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (105-27952) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago

DEH/bak
(6)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-104

MAR 18 1972

SPEC. INV. SERVICE

97 APR 11 1972

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 65-5369

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Chicago, is making available an audio tape of the segments of the "Kup's Show" of 10/2/71, wherein ELLSBERG and RUSSO appeared. Such tape will be forwarded as soon as received from NBC, most likely 3/17 or 20/72.



(TRIBUNE Staff Photo: By James May)

Ellsberg at Breadbasket

The Rev. Jesse Jackson [left] and Daniel Ellsberg during meeting of Operation Breadbasket.

Daniel Ellsberg, the former government employee who has admitted to leaking the Pentagon Papers to the press, said yesterday at an Operation Breadbasket meeting that he did it because he could not break his trust with the people.

Ellsberg said that after years of working for the government he came to the conclusion that he could not in good conscience keep secret the information on the Viet Nam war. He said that he thought the government, by its actions in the conduct of the war, had broken a trust with the people and he could no longer be a party to that deception.

Walter Fauntroy, the nonvoting congressman from the District of Columbia, also addressed the Breadbasket meeting in the Dr. King Workshop, 79th and Halsted Streets. He said that blacks must stick together in the 1972 political conventions to exact concessions from white candidates in return for their support. "We will march on the ballot boxes until the Eastlands and the Agnews tremble with despair," he said.

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 8-15-71

PAGE: 14 COL: 1 SEC: 1

EDITION: FOUR STAR FINAL

EDITOR: WALTER SIMMONS

65-5360-
CHICAGO OFFICE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 16 1971	
FBI-CHICAGO	

'Officials have lied,' Ellsberg claims

BY BARBARA REYNOLDS

DANIEL ELLSBERG, the man who admitted leaking the Pentagon papers to the press, told Operation Breadbasket yesterday that during the Viet Nam war "Truth has been the biggest political prisoner because it has been locked up in safes and officials have lied about it.

"But you can't kill the truth. You can hide it for a while, but it never stays locked up forever."

Ellsberg spoke at the regular Saturday meeting of the group at Dr. King's Workshop, 7941 S. Halsted St.

He said that a book by Dr. Martin Luther King about the start of the civil rights movement, "Strike Toward Freedom," had a profound influence on him.

THE BEGINNINGS of his doubt about the Viet Nam war sprang from disagreements about it between himself and his fiancée, Ellsberg said.

"She chided me for protesting silently my opposition to the bombing," he said. "She held me responsible for my inaction, and we therefore broke up for three years. I didn't see her again until I had given the [Pentagon] papers to [Sen. William] Fulbright [D., Ark.]."

"The only people in this country who can end the Viet Nam war are the blacks, the women and the young," Ellsberg said, "because they have all been against the war longer than any other segments of the country."

He then called for amnesty for all "political prisoners" who "resisted the crimes of their officials."

Ellsberg said that he will stand trial for releasing the papers Monday in Los Angeles. The Rev. Jesse Jackson, director of Breadbasket, said he would accompany Ellsberg to the trial.



A member of the audience is somewhat less than spellbound by Daniel Ellsberg's address at Operation Breadbasket.

CHICAGO SUNDAY TODAY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 8-15-71

PAGE: 18 COL: 1

EDITION: SUNDAY FINAL

EDITOR: LLOYD WENDT

CHICAGO OFFICE

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 16 1971	
FBI-CHICAGO	

Ellsberg addresses Breadbasket here

Daniel Ellsberg said Saturday that ending the war in Vietnam is the job of persons opposed to it. Ellsberg spoke before 1,500 persons assembled for the regular meeting of Operation Breadbasket.

"The people who are against the war are going to have to stop it," Ellsberg said. "You can't wait for the people who are for it — the white middle class men who think they run the country. I was in that group for too long."

Ellsberg stopped in Chicago while on his way to Arizona to visit a friend in prison for draft resistance. He said he then goes to Los Angeles to be arraigned on Monday on a charge of illegal possession of the Pentagon papers that he said he leaked to the press. The Pentagon papers background U.S. involvement in Vietnam since the Truman administration.

He was invited by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, national director of Operation Breadbasket, to address the weekly meeting at the Dr. Martin Luther King Workshop, 7941 S. Halsted.

Greeted by a standing ovation, Ellsberg lost no time in talking about the subject that consumes most of his life — his opposition to the war.

He was not always a dove. He worked for the RAND Corp., a "think tank" for the study of national defense, and he went to work for the Defense Department under Robert S. McNamara.

"I had possession of the Pentagon papers," he told the Breadbasket audience, "because they knew that for 12 or 15 years I could be trusted to keep my mouth shut."

"But the day came when I saw I could no longer be the servant of the king, or whatever we have in the White House."

The writings of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Ellsberg said, were among his inspirations for making the Pentagon papers public.

"If it weren't for the example of Martin Luther King," he asserted, "I wouldn't be where I am today, on my way to jail, having found a way to resist an evil war."

Ellsberg said he felt lonely after reading the 7,000-page history of American involvement in Vietnam.

"It made me one of the only experts," he said. "The public can't make the choices the Constitution tells it to make without information. I thought there ought to be 200 million experts."

"Truth was the first political prisoner of this war," Ellsberg continued. "They hid it and locked it up in a safe. They thought they could keep it locked up forever because it was being guarded by men like me."

Ellsberg took the Pentagon papers to a number of senators, many of whom disappointed him by refusing to do anything with the documents.

"One senator told me that the American public doesn't care about Vietnamese dying," he recalled. "I said that's because no President or senators have told them that they ought to care."

But Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) read from the Pentagon papers in a Senate subcommittee room. Gravel wept, and Ellsberg was pleased.

"I loved the idea that I could give that man some truth to read on the Senate floor," Ellsberg said. "Gravel was doing what he could to stop a process that was going to send 16,000 Americans off to die and to kill in the next month."

CHICAGO SUNDAY SUN TIMES
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE: 8-15-71

PAGE: 5 COL: 1

EDITION: FOUR STAR FINAL

EDITOR: JAMES F. HOGE JR.

CHICAGO OFFICE

65-5369-Sub E-1

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FBI-CHICAGO	

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Ellsberg at Breadbasket

Daniel Ellsberg, the man who admits leaking the Pentagon papers to the press, addresses meeting of Operation Breadbasket Saturday morning at the invitation of the Rev. Jesse Jackson (right), group's national director. Ellsberg cited the writings of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as a source of his inspiration to make the papers public. Story on Page 5. (Sun-Times Photo by Chuck Kirman)



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FBI - CHICAGO	

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Date: 3/20/72

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(Priority)

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Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
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Mr. Callahan	_____
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Mr. Conrad	_____
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Mr. Fonder	_____
Mr. Pates	_____
Mr. Wolkart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION

FROM: SAC, WFO (65-11613)

MC LEK
SIO

Re Bureau airtel, 3/15/72.

Enclosed for Bureau are two copies each and for Los Angeles one copy each of the following newspaper articles which contain reactions and/or statements by ELLSBERG or RUSSO relative to the 12/30/71 indictment against them.

"Washington Post", 12/31/71, "U. S. Adds Conspiracy to ELLSBERG Charges".

"The Evening Star", 12/31/71, "ELLSBERG Faces 115 Years On Expanded Indictment".

"Washington Post", 1/5/72, "ELLSBERG Trial Set Mar 7 in Disclosure of War Study".

"Washington Post", 2/20/72, "Set Pullout Date ELLSBERG Suggests"

"The Eagle" (American University), 2/25/72, "ELLSBERG Appears For Defense Fund".

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

② Bureau (Enc. 10)

1- Los Angeles (105-27952) (Enc. 5)

1- WFO

BCR:ss

(4)

Approved: Ryko
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U.S. Adds Conspiracy To Ellsberg Charges

By Sanford J. Ungar
Washington Post Staff Writer

The government yesterday added conspiracy to the growing list of criminal charges against Daniel Ellsberg and said he gave a sensitive diplomatic volume from the Pentagon Papers to a former South Vietnamese ambassador to the United States.

In a new 15-count indictment, a federal grand jury in

Los Angeles traced Ellsberg's cross-country odyssey with the Papers, during part of which he was serving as the government courier transporting the top secret study to the California headquarters of the Rand Corporation.

The indictment contends that Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo Jr. passed volumes of the Vietnam war history back and forth, photocopied them,

and left them in the hands of a Los Angeles advertising woman and Vu Van Thai, Saigon's ambassador here from late 1965 until early 1967.

Ellsberg was named in one conspiracy count and 11 substantive counts alleging theft from the government and violation of three sections of the federal espionage act.

One conspiracy charge and three substantive counts were leveled against Russo, a former Rand employee who was a close friend of Ellsberg. Russo served 47 days in jail last summer for refusing to cooperate in the grand jury investigation.

Named as coconspirators, but not indicted, were Vu and Lynda Sinay, the advertising woman who has acknowledged making a Xerox machine available to Ellsberg and Russo.

The indictment said the alleged conspiracy lasted from 1964 to 1969. It listed Ellsberg's "first part act" as a trip on March 4, 1969, between Washington and Santa Monica, Calif., with 10 volumes of the Papers.

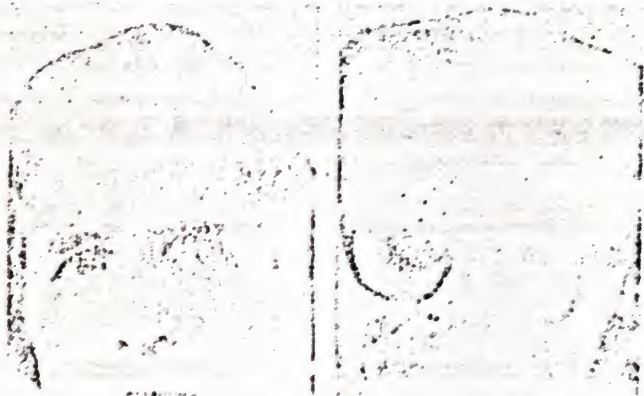
According to Defense Department sources, Ellsberg was authorized on that date to carry 10 volumes from Rand's Washington office to its Santa Monica headquarters and on August 29, 1969 to make a similar trip with another eight volumes.

Required receipts for all 18 volumes are in the Pentagon files, the sources said.

Two sets of the documents had been legally distributed to Rand's Washington office. The transfer of one of them to California was formally requested by Ellsberg, who was doing research there on decisions affecting American foreign policy. He had been part of the Pentagon task force that prepared the study.

Memoranda on file in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles indicate that the Papers were properly checked into Rand's security system upon Ellsberg's arrival.

But according to yesterday's indictment, he later took "unauthorized possession" of the documents for illegal purposes.



Daniel Ellsberg, at left, and Anthony J. Russo

DATE 12-31-71

BY A-1

✓ THE WASHINGTON POST & TIMES HERALD

THE EVENING STAR

THE SUNDAY STAR

THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

WASHINGTON-AFRO AMERICAN

INDICT, From A1

"During the period from about March 4, 1969 to about May 20, 1969 defendant Russo possessed" nine volumes of the Papers, the indictment said.

"On or about October 1, 1969, co-conspirator Lynda Sinay possessed one volume" of the Papers, entitled "Evolution of the War—US/GVN Relations: 1963-1967—Part II," the indictment went on.

Three days later, according to the conspiracy count, "defendants Ellsberg and Russo and co-conspirator Sinay operated a Xerox copy machine at 8101 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California."

"On or about Oct. 19, 1969," the indictment said, Vu Van Thai "possessed" one volume of the Papers entitled "Settlement of the Conflict, Negotiations, 1967-1968, History of Contacts."

Sources close to the case said that volume was one of the four listed by the Justice Department last summer as the most sensitive section of the Pentagon Papers, since it deals with American efforts through other countries to obtain peace in Vietnam and to achieve a negotiated settlement.

Ellsberg, who has acknowledged making most of the Papers available to The New York Times and other newspapers, has said that he held back the four diplomatic volumes because he regarded them as too sensitive for public disclosure.

The indictment also charges that on April 7, 1959, Ellsberg security clearance and was a "obtained" from the Rand Corporation Part II of a memorandum entitled "Negotiations and Vietnam: A Case Study of the 1954 Geneva Conference."

On Oct. 3 of the same year, the indictment says, Ellsberg "obtained" from Rand several pages of a memorandum entitled "Report of Chairman, JCS, on Situation in Vietnam and MACV Force Requirements."

That document, dated Feb. 27, 1963, is believed to include Gen. Westmoreland's request for a substantial increase in American ground troops in Vietnam.

The indictment does not fill in details of Ellsberg's and Russo's activities between the dates specifically mentioned in the category of "overt acts" in the alleged conspiracy.

Carefully tracking the language of the statute prohibiting theft of government prop-

erty, section 641 of chapter 18 in the U. S. Criminal Code) and the federal espionage act (section 793 of the same chapter), the substantive counts of the indictment make these charges:

- That Ellsberg "did embezzle, steal and knowingly convert to his use and the use of another" the classified documents;

- That he "did conceal and retain" the same documents;

- That he "did knowingly convey" them to Russo, Mrs. Sinay and Vu;

- That Russo "did receive" the documents "with intent to convert them to his own use and gain;"

- That Ellsberg "received and obtained" the memoranda from Rand "knowing and having reason to believe" they would be "disposed of" contrary to the espionage act;

- That Russo, "for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense, received and obtained" the documents from Ellsberg;

- That Ellsberg "did" willfully communicate, deliver and transmit" the documents to Russo, Sinay and Vu;

- That Ellsberg and Russo "did" willfully retain said documents and fail to deliver them to the officer or employee of the United States entitled to receive them."

Several counts in the indictment mention Ellsberg's "lawful and unauthorized possession" of the documents, apparently a reference to the fact that he had a proper security clearance and was a designated courier, but allegedly misused that status.

If convicted of all charges in the new indictment, Ellsberg could face a maximum penalty of 115 years in prison and a fine of \$120,000 and Russo a maximum of 35 years in prison and a \$40,000 fine.

Under the original indictment returned against Ellsberg in Los Angeles June 28, he was charged with a single count each of "unauthorized possession" and "conversion." He would have faced a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

Russo surrendered himself in federal court in Los Angeles yesterday, after the FBI had failed for 24 hours to locate him on an arrest warrant.

The indictment, actually returned on Wednesday afternoon, remained sealed until yesterday morning.

After Russo told the court

"I am virtually penniless," U.S. District Court Judge Harry Pregerson released him on a personal recognizance bond of \$50,000. The government had asked that bond be set at \$100,000.

Russo said he was innocent of the charges against him and declared that "I feel very happy today that I will have a chance to speak in court."

Ellsberg, who is already free on the same bond conditions as Russo, held a press conference at his lawyer's office in New York and declared that he was still proud of having disclosed the Pentagon Papers, but said he wished he had done it earlier.

He said the new charges were "certainly false."

Speaking to a reporter in Los Angeles yesterday, Mrs. Sinay said, "I thought this whole mess was over for me. Now I guess it's starting again."

The Justice Department refused yesterday to elaborate on Vu's involvement in the alleged conspiracy.

Ambassador here during the time when Nguyen Cao Ky was premier of South Vietnam and a onetime high official under South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem, Vu is now a consultant to the United Nations Development Program in the West African nation of Senegal.

As during the Diem regime, Vu had sharp differences of opinion with Ky on South Vietnamese domestic affairs and advocated settlement of the Vietnam war. View never returned to his country after serving as ambassador here.

An official at Saigon's Washington embassy said, however, that he remained on the government payroll for a time in 1957 while looking for a new job. He later served as an unpaid consultant to the Brookings Institution here.

One source close to Ellsberg said yesterday that Ellsberg had a "very close relationship" with Vu in the late 60s and often quoted him on the subject of South Vietnamese politics.

Ellsberg Faces 115 Years in Expanded Indictment

LOS ANGELES (UPI) -- The charges against Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon papers leak have been replaced by a more severe indictment that increased the maximum possible penalty against him from 20 years in prison to 115.

A federal grand jury which brought the new 15-count indictment also indicted Ellsberg's friend and colleague, Anthony J. Russo, and named a young advertising woman and a former South Vietnamese ambassador to the United States as uncharged co-conspirators.

The new charges were based on the 1949 espionage law.

Russo told the judge at his arraignment: "The act for which I have taken public responsibility is an act I am proud of. I feel very happy today that I will have a chance to speak in court," the Associated Press reported.

"This is part of the over-all policy of escalation by the administration," he told newsmen after surrendering to federal authorities. "You have seen how they have escalated the war and this is how they are doing it on the domestic front."

Russo Released

Russo was released on his personal recognizance.

At a news conference in New York, Ellsberg — who has admitted many times in public that he leaked the papers to newsmen — said the new indictments came as no surprise and that he would plead not guilty.

"I stole nothing, did not commit espionage, and I am not aware of violating any criminal statute," Ellsberg said. "I can't regret having done my duty as a citizen."

He has indicated that he will base his defense on the argument that it was his duty to

make public the controversial Pentagon report on the origins of the Vietnam war, so that the people of the country would know what their leaders knew.

The new indictment identified as co-conspirators—but brought no charges against—Lynda Sinay and Vu Van Thai.

Woman Granted Immunity

Miss Sinay, 27, once was president of an advertising agency. She was granted immunity when she testified before the grand jury. Her lawyer told newsmen after her testimony that she told the grand jury she had reproduced

documents for Ellsberg on the photocopy machine in her office.

Thai was identified as ambassador to the United States from late 1965 to early 1967, and now is believed to be with a United Nations development team working on a river project in Senegal.

The indictments charges that Thai received from Ellsberg between August 1969 and May 1970—when Thai was a U.N. official—a volume of the Pentagon papers that was titled, in part, "Settlement of the Conflict, Negotiations 1967-68, History of Contacts."

(These documents, dealing as they did with delicate behind-the-scenes negotiations, were withheld from the documents given to the New York times.

Ellsberg originally was indicted on counts of possessing government documents without authorization and converting them to his own use. The charges carried a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

Ellsberg Faces 115 Years

Under the new indictment, he is accused of 11 federal crimes plus conspiracy, which would leave him liable, if convicted on all counts, to a maximum sentence of 115 years in prison and a \$120,000 fine.

The new indictment charges that Ellsberg obtained secret defense documents not previously mentioned in the case, including a report by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on military manpower requirements in Vietnam.

It accuses him of conspiracy with Russo, Thai and Miles Sinyay.

He is accused of involvement in stealing, receiving, concealing, conveying and refusing to return classified material and defrauding the government by contravening its control of classified material.

Russo is charged with receiving the volumes, knowing they would be distributed illegally, possessing them illegally and failing to deliver them to the government, the Associated Press reported.

Russo and Ellsberg were re-

searchers at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, Calif., from where the government charges the papers were stolen.

Russo already has spent 47 days in jail for contempt for refusing to testify in secret before the grand jury that indicted Ellsberg, even though he had been offered immunity. He once said he was proud to stand with Ellsberg taking responsibility for the leak.

Russo was released from jail when he agreed to testify before the grand jury in return

for a transcript of his testimony to be made public. The bargaining was imposed by a federal judge. The Justice Department later refused to go along with the deal, so Russo never testified. The judge ruled that Russo had purged himself of contempt by his willingness.

Federal attorneys said yesterday, however, that since Russo never actually appeared before the grand jury, he is not protected by the immunity.



—Associated Press.

Daniel Ellsberg and his wife Patricia at New York press conference.

Ellsberg Trial Set March 7 In Disclosure of War Study

By Robert Meyers

Special to The Washington Post

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4—Daniel Ellsberg pleaded innocent today to 12 federal charges stemming from the disclosure of a secret Pentagon study of the origins of the Vietnam war.

Ellsberg, 40, is charged with conspiracy and 11 substantive counts alleging theft from the government and violation of three sections of the federal espionage act.

"I am not guilty of any of the counts against me," Ellsberg told U.S. District Court Judge W. Matt Byrne Jr.

Anthony Joseph Russo Jr., 34, a codefendant with Ellsberg in the 15 count indictment, refused to plead on advice of his attorney. Judge Byrne entered a plea of innocent to four charges of conspiracy and receiving the documents.

The 15 count indictment that superseded a previous one count indictment of Ellsberg was issued by a federal grand jury here last Wednesday. Ellsberg, who has admitted making most of the Pentagon Papers available to The New York Times and other newspapers, is charged with stealing, concealing and communicating government and national defense documents.

Ellsberg and Russo were col-

leagues at the Rand Corp. at Santa Monica, Calif.

Judge Byrne set March 7 as the date for beginning a joint trial of Ellsberg and Russo. But he said the trial could be postponed to April 10 if Leonard Boudin, Ellsberg's chief attorney, is still involved in the upcoming conspiracy trial of the Rev. Phillip Berrigan and seven others in Harrisburg, Pa. Boudin and another defense attorney, Charles Nesson, represent Eqbal Ahmad, a codefendant in the Harrisburg case.

Attorneys for both Ellsberg and Russo unsuccessfully attempted to make discovery motions before the court. Boudin told the court, "I will oppose any government motion to dismiss the first indictment in favor of the second," because of what he contended was illegal disclosure of the sealed indictment last week in Washington.

Boudin said he expects to call "government witnesses and others," a process that might take several days. Judge Byrne said a hearing on the dismissal motion would be held March 6.

Russo's attorney, Michael

Balaban, said, "I have a serious and substantial question as to whether Mr. Russo can be subjected to prosecution because of his immunity grant."

Last August, Russo was granted immunity from prosecution and ordered to testify before a grand jury. He refused and spent 47 days in jail for civil contempt of court. Later he agreed to testify, and his attorneys are now arguing this makes him immune from prosecution on the charges in the new indictment.

Byrne will hear Russo's motion on Jan. 28.

Former New York Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodell was introduced to Judge Byrne as "special counsel" to Ellsberg. Goodell said he would seek admission to the California bar.

The former senator did not address the court, but later issued a statement calling the indictment "a crazy quilt of new charges." He said in the statement that the indictment charges Ellsberg and Russo "with stealing the truth and telling it to the American people."



United Press International

Daniel Ellsberg and his wife, right, and Anthony J. Russo and Katherine Barkley, left, make their way through a crowd as they leave federal court in Los Angeles.

Avoid 'Losing War' Charge

Set Pullout Date, Ellsberg Suggests

By Karlyn Barker

Washington Post Staff Writer

Daniel Ellsberg, under federal indictment for releasing the Pentagon Papers, told supporters here yesterday that each presidential candidate should set a date for ending the war before the 1972 elections.

That way, he said, the public would share in the responsibility for a Vietnam troop pullout through its choice of a President.

"Once an American President would have to face a charge that he lost the war," Ellsberg told about 50 contributors to his legal defense fund that Mr. Nixon "in the course of winding down the war has dropped 3 million tons of bombs on Indochina."

Ellsberg, who spoke at the National Presbyterian Center, said the release of secret papers on the Indo-Pakistan war is an indication that people

ing Mr. Nixon's visit, such as 700 million banners all saying, "Free Ellsberg."

Ellsberg's talk, held at the National Presbyterian Center, 4123 Nebraska Ave. NW, was sponsored by the D.C. chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union and the student programs committee at American University. The audience paid \$5 for adults and \$2 for students to attend.

Introduced by journalist Frank Alankiewicz as "an authentic American folk hero," Ellsberg told about 50 contributors to his legal defense fund that Mr. Nixon "in the course of winding down the war has dropped 3 million tons of bombs on Indochina."

Ellsberg, who spoke at the National Presbyterian Center, said the release of secret papers on the Indo-Pakistan war is an indication that people



By Linda Wheeler - The Washington Post

Daniel Ellsberg, waiting for an introduction.

will not be deterred from giving information to Jack Anderson, even after my indictment."

Listing what he called "hopeful" signs in the nation, Ellsberg said he hoped the government was right in thinking it had to lie to get support for the war.

"What if the administration had told the truth and the public had bought it? That would be more ominous for the country," he said.

Ellsberg said he doesn't "have much confidence" in any demonstrations aimed at forcing Mr. Nixon out of office.

"I don't think civil disobedience in this country would be understood or have any effect."

Ellsberg Appears for Defense Fund

by Marc Rosenberg

Daniel Ellsberg, speaking last Saturday afternoon at the National Presbyterian Center, said that "there is a very serious failure of our political system . . . that the war is still going on two years after the Cambodian invasion, one year after the Laotian invasion, and almost a year after the Pentagon Papers."

Ellsberg is the former RAND Corporation researcher who is under federal indictment for his role in exposing the Pentagon Papers. His one-hour appearance at the church was co-sponsored by AU's Kennedy

prosecuting him on the basis of a law that does not exist.

The main end accomplished by releasing the Papers, Ellsberg said, was that the government has lost its "right to lie." In his closing remarks Ellsberg accused LBJ and his predecessors with violating the Constitution by "by-passing and misinforming the Congress." The main objective in releasing the Papers, he said, was "to stop unlawful and immoral acts" by the government.

Fear of More Activity

Ellsberg voiced his fear that if the government were to act in a more aggressive manner, it would urge that students pressure the Democratic candidates to make clear commitments to an immediate and total end to the war. This, he said,

would put added pressure on Nixon to end combat before November.

When asked whether disclosure of the Pentagon Papers has discouraged the government from conducting any other critical analyses of past policies and actions, Ellsberg replied, "I think the likelihood of another study like this was very small, and is even smaller now."

Ending the brief program on a somewhat optimistic note, Ellsberg said that he was encouraged by the fact that the government had to lie to the American people about the war.

Ellsberg said that the public would not stand for its actions if it knew the truth.

Ellsberg was introduced by Frank Mankiewicz, who labelled him "an authentic American hero."

Looking out from the university professor's chair, Ellsberg stood on an empty stage, midway between the flags of the United States and a local Boy Scout troop, and urged people to help end the war in Southeast Asia.

There were about 175 people present in the half-empty auditorium because of a driving snowstorm. About three-quarters of the audience appeared to be college students, most from AU. Many more people, though, had purchased tickets in advance, as a contribution to the Ellsberg Defense Fund, and had not been expected to come.

Deadline Demanded

Ellsberg called upon his listeners to force President Nixon to set a specific deadline for total withdrawal. He said that students should oppose any presidential candidate who does not firmly promise to do the following:

- to immediately end all bombing.
- to completely withdraw all troops within two months.
- to end all unilateral aid to South Vietnam.

Several times Ellsberg repeated his conviction that his release of the hitherto secret Pentagon Papers did not violate any American law. He urged that the government was

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THE HERALD, G. W. U.

THE NEWS, G.U.

PAGE

1/3/73 DATE

F B I

Date: 3/20/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (65-1729) (P)
SUBJECT: MC LEK
SIO

ReBuairtel, 3/14/72.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the following newspaper clippings relative to the appearance of DANIEL ELLSBERG in Atlanta, Ga., 12/17/71:

Article captioned "Ellsberg Praises Blacks, Women," which appeared in the 12/18/71 issue of the "Atlanta Journal."

Article captioned "Ellsberg Says Nixon Hides War," which appeared in the 12/18/71 issue of the "Atlanta Constitution."

EX-104

REC-51

MAR-22 1972

C. J. [Signature]
SPEC. INV. OFFICE

(2) Bureau (Encl-4)
2 - Atlanta
TFL/vmm
(4)

ENCLOSURE

97 APR 11 1972

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ellsberg Praises Blacks, Women

By LARRY WOODS

Daniel Ellsberg, the man to be tried for giving the press the so-called "Pentagon Papers" on the Vietnam war, said in Atlanta that two groups in society have been most nearly correct about the war.

"In my opinion, the two groups that have been right, in retrospect, on the war are blacks and women. The tendency to write them off as people who don't read the New York Times close enough and to feel that one has not enough to learn from them should be reversed," Ellsberg told mem-

bers of the Atlanta Press Club Friday.

"I think one should be listening very closely to the college kids, the women, the blacks, who have been calling the shots correctly on this war for years," he added.

IN A QUESTION-and-answer session that lasted for nearly an hour at the club, the former Pentagon military analyst also said his upcoming trial for giving the now famous secret study to the press would be built around two considerations.

Ellsberg is to be tried under the Espionage Act, which he said has never been used to prosecute anyone in this country. "In effect, the Espionage Act is being stretched to cover my case.

"Beyond that, the Justice Department has tried to frame the indictment to avoid the issue of intent. They don't want to have to argue in front of a jury that they believe I tried to harm the interests of this country," Ellsberg said.

BUT SINCE the issue of intent does come up fundamentally in connection with the espionage act, "the government can't avoid it (the issue) entirely," he said.

"All the reasons that I had for believing that it was my duty as a citizen to reveal these papers, and why I believe my intent to help this country was my only intent, led reasonably to my actions, and these have to do with the contents of the papers," Ellsberg said.

He further said the belief in the right of the public to know what Congress and the President are doing in government seems to be "eroding in our society."

HE SAID HE found in the Pentagon Papers evidence of major deception on the part of the government, "even evidence of unconstitutional actions and criminal actions... in terms of our assurances in international law.

"So, in many ways, a lot of issues will come up when I begin my defense," Ellsberg said. He said that he would probably go to trial sometime in May.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg 14A, Columns 5 and 6

ATLANTA JOURNAL

Date: 12/18/71

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Character: ESPIONAGE

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

2371



Staff Photo—Noel Davis

PENTAGON PAPERS' DR. DANIEL ELLSBERG (RIGHT)
in Company of ACLU Official John Johnston

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ellsberg Says Nixon Hides War

By PHIL GAILEY

Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, the man who leaked the controversial Pentagon Papers to the New York Times, said here Friday that President Nixon is trying to make the Vietnam war "invisible" to the American people without ending it.

"The American casualty list is getting shorter," Ellsberg told a seminar sponsored by the Institute of Southern Studies, "but nothing is being said about the civilian casualties. A million tons of bombs will be dropped on Vietnam during the next year. Nixon is just making the war invisible to people over here."

Ellsberg, who has been indicted by a Los Angeles grand jury for leaking the top secret Pentagon documents, said the peace movement "played into Nixon's hands in one way. They made the mistake of stressing the cost of the war to gain broad support. But Nixon simply lowered the cost but is continuing the war."

Ellsberg was in town to address the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia's Bill of Rights Day Dinner Friday night. He shared the organization's 1971 Civil Liberties Award with three other honorees — Lt. Col. Anthony Herbert, Robert Leonard, a former black Columbus, Ga. policeman and the late Peter Rindskopf, a civil rights lawyer.

Earlier, Ellsberg told the Atlanta Press Club that it will be a "tragedy" if the war is not an issue of the 1972 Presidential campaigns.

The Pentagon Papers, he said, "reveal that the controlling voice on Vietnam has been the President . . . Considering the degrees of presidential control, any of them could have ended it."

Ellsberg told the Press Club that members of Congress and almost every influential institution have failed to seriously challenge the war "What has been keeping us in it that no President or any part of society has been willing to take the responsibility for extricating us," he said.

The publication of the Pentagon Papers created a public "consciousness" of the war's true origins, Ellsberg told the Institute of Southern Studies seminar, "but it's no easy step from this consciousness to changing what's wrong."

Ellsberg said he is disappointed that the papers did not inspire greater public interest in the present U.S. policies on Southeast Asia.

One youth at the seminar suggested that Ellsberg should make a "pest" of himself by showing up unexpectedly where presidential candidates are appearing to pin them down on what they would do to end the war.

Ellsberg smiled broadly and said, "You know, I've been thinking about that."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg 5B, Column 1,

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Date: 12/18/71

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ESPIONAGE

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: ATLANTA

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

3376

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1972

TELETYPE

XR 001 BS CODE

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PM NITEL 3-29-72 TJJ

TO DIRECTOR (65-74060)

LOS ANGELES (105-27952)

FROM BOSTON (65-5236) 3P

MC LEK, SIO.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, ES	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Fonder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Workart	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Rm.	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

RE BOSTON NITEL MARCH TWENTYEIGHT LAST.

IN A HEARING BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE W. ARTHUR GARRITY THIS DATE, SAMUEL LEWIS POPKIN, WAS FOUND GUILTY OF CIVIL CONTEMPT FOR REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BEFORE FGJ, BOSTON AND WAS SENTENCED TO CUSTODY OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, HOWEVER, PRIOR TO EXECUTION OF SENTENCE, ATTORNEY FOR POPKIN REQUESTED STAY OF SENTENCE PENDING IMMEDIATE APPEAL TO USCA, FIRST CIRCUIT. JUDGE GARRITY ALLOWED STAY AND RELEASED POPKIN ON ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL WITHOUT SURETY. IN CONFERENCE WITH CHIEF JUDGE BAILEY ALDRICH, USDC THIS DATE, ALDRICH DIRECTED POPKIN'S ATTORNEY TO FILE BRIEF BY APRIL TEN NEXT AND SCHEDULED ORAL ARGUMENTS ON APPEAL OF POPKIN'S CONTEMPT FINDING FOR APRIL NINETEEN NEXT. POPKIN'S ATTORNEY INDICATED APPEAL WILL BE BASED ON POPKIN'S FIRST AMENDMENT AS A SCHOLAR.

97 APR 11 1972

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PAGE TWO

BS 65-5236

AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE MARCH TWENTYNINE SEVENTYTWO EDITION OF THE HARVARD CRIMSON DESCRIBED AS "THE UNOFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF SECRET TESTIMONY PRESENTED BY SAMEUL POPKIN, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE BOSTON GRAND JURY INVESTIGATING THE PENTAGON PAPERS CASE." THIS ARTICLE STATED THE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SET OUT THEREIN IS NOT AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS THE OFFICIAL COURT TRANSCRIPT OF THE TESTIMONY. THE ARTICLES CONTAINED A SERIES OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ALLEGEDLY ASKED OF POPKIN DURING HIS APPEARANCE BEFORE THE FGJ ON MARCH TWENTYSEVEN LAST. THE MATERIAL WAS SET OUT IN APPROXIMATELY THREE PAGES OF THE HARVARD CRIMSON.



END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

65-5236

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ANGELES COPIES OF ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE HARVARD CRIMSON.

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LRS FBI WASHDC CLR

F B I

Date: 3/23/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-6076) (P)

SUBJECT: MC LEK
SIO

Re Bureau airtel to San Francisco, dated 3/15/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of newspaper articles printed in San Francisco Bay Area newspapers regarding the appearance and speeches of DANIEL ELLSBERG and ANTHONY J. RUSSO, JR. at Stanford University on the evening of 1/7/72. Two copies of above are enclosed for Los Angeles.

Tape recordings of above speeches were acquired and are presently being transcribed. Transcriptions to be furnished in LHM form upon completion.

Los Angeles received transcript of ELLSBERG's speech with San Francisco airtel of 1/18/72.

- ENCLOSURE
- (2) - Bureau (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco
- SMB/crv
(6)
- 2 cc of Encls 15-P
read 4/1/72 - 181
4/3/72 1 cc of 616 21-P*

EX-104

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SPEC. INV. OFFICE

9 APR 11 1972

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Ellsberg

Labels

Franklin

Decision

'Fatuous'

The Stanford Daily
Stanford University

Stanford, Calif.

1/10/72

Pg 6

ENCLOSURE

2 72

By ROBERT VINING

Daniel Ellsberg, indicted on charges of conspiring to leak the Pentagon Papers to the press, told a Stanford audience Friday night that as far as he knew, radical Prof. H. Bruce Franklin should not be fired.

Ellsberg began his speech by announcing he had received an assassination threat earlier that evening.

Sharing the speakers' tables at Memorial Church with Ellsberg were Anthony Russo, indicted along with Ellsberg, and Russo's bride, Katherine Barkley. They were married moments before the speech in a small chapel in the church building. (See Story on page 6.)

Barkley said they were married so she would not be legally obligated to testify before the grand jury in Russo's case.

Assassination Threat

Ellsberg said his speech would be brief because just before the wedding he was told that "somebody proposed to assassinate me in this audience tonight." After Ellsberg was informed of the threat, Sheriff's deputies urged him not to speak.

Ellsberg said of the Franklin Case: "From what I read in that account (excerpts from the Advisory Board report printed in Friday's Daily) I find nothing in the majority report to criticize in Bruce Franklin's behavior... let alone dismiss him for." The majority report of the Advisory Board recommended Franklin's dismissal, on grounds that the Maoist professor of English had incited violence during last February's antiwar disruptions.

Ellsberg stated that, "To talk about sitting in as violence in a Computation Center that's carrying on computations for amphibious assaults is absolutely absurd as a basis for dismissing a professor."

Ellsberg qualified his remarks on the Franklin case with frequent statements that he knew little more about the

matter than what he had read. "It would be stupid of me to take any flat position," he observed. Ellsberg declared he shares Franklin's perception of the complicity of the whole society and of universities in the war. Ellsberg called the majority report "obtuse and fatuous" for ignoring this complicity.

Stanford War Involvement

The former Rand Corp. researcher, who has admitted leaking the secret Pentagon Papers to the press, asserted "the obvious fact is that Stanford, like most other institutions in this society, is part of a system that is destroying the people of Indochina in a massive violence."

Ellsberg, now affiliated with M.I.T., said that although the Advisory Board report maintains Franklin cannot be "rehabilitated," it does not allow for the possibility of the

university changing.

Ellsberg confessed "my own bafflement" with the problem of how to end a war "which is winding down about as fast as my indictment is." He told the crowd of over 2,000 that changing presidents, parties, Congresses, or public opinion was not the answer.

Instead, he argued, people must change "the bloody-minded values" of those who used violence for what they felt were good purposes.

He warned that sometimes people who oppose the war are marked by the "same arrogance, sometimes lies, sometimes the same acceptance of violence." Ellsberg then emphasized "that's not an oblique way of criticizing Bruce Franklin because I do not know whether any of that applies to Bruce Franklin."

The speech was sponsored by the Faculty Political Action Group. Professor of Medicine Halsted Holman, member of the executive committee of the FPAG, introduced Ellsberg.

excerpts from friday night's speech

Perceptions Of The War,

Stanford, And Franklin

daniel ellsberg

.... As I look at the situation that's in the news here today, which I don't know much about, obviously, I see a couple of parallels with the lessons that I've drawn in Vietnam and since Vietnam. Katherine Barkley gave me a copy of today's paper, the Stanford Daily, and I read the account of the majority and minority reports on the Franklin case.

That obviously doesn't tell me enough at this point about the whole background of that or anything else. It would be stupid of me to take any flat position on the thing. I can certainly say from what I read in that account, I find nothing in the majority report to criticize in Bruce Franklin's behavior that's reported there, let alone to dismiss him for.

The statements—and I really have not been familiar with the

case; I have not followed what other documentation or what else may be involved, but judging just from those documents—the characterization of the perception of reality described in that document—and you can all read that—strikes me as an extremely realistic perception which I share—this is Bruce Franklin's perception, not talking about tactics particularly, but his perception of the complicity of the society as a whole, the complicity of universities in general and from what I can read, this one, like the one I am part of, MIT.

The statement that I find in there that it cannot be expected that if he were to stay here he would come into a proper relation, or an acceptable relationship with the views of the other members of the university,

The Stanford Daily
Stanford University

Stanford, Calif.

1/15/72 pg 3

doesn't seem to allow the possibility that the university might change, or change in the direction of his perception, which is described as a bizarre characterization, and which is a characterization in its own turn which I would guess some years from now, if consciousness changes, will itself look pretty bizarre.

The majority report makes certain bows in the direction of the particular circumstances of the actions described, such as the invasion of Laos, and then, so far as I can see just totally ignores the allegations and the perceptions attributed to Franklin in those circumstances, all of which seem very sensible to me, as they are reported there.

It reminds me very much of a situation that arose at Harvard shortly before I went back to

Cambridge from Rand, where the Center for International Affairs was bombed at night, by some women apparently. The police tried to get under the skin of the women who had left their calling card by saying the job was much too sophisticated to have been done by women.

When this Center was bombed, President Pusey made a very arresting statement, which seems to me almost to have exactly the same spirit which I read in that majority report. He said: "Bombing rejects the very foundations of civilization." I can relate to that.

But it seemed a somewhat obtuse statement from the president of a university that had provided a dean who had presided over the beginning of the largest bombing campaign in history, McGeorge Bundy, a campaign that started just seven years ago, or six million tons ago. And then had subsequently provided, from this same Center for International Affairs, a professor and an associate head of that Center, Henry Kissinger, who had continued that bombing and extended it to Cambodia and Laos producing, I say, two million refugees in the last year and a half.

And that seems to be the case here. It goes through this report. To talk about sitting in as violence in a Computation Center that's carrying on computations for amphibious helicopter assaults, and I'm speaking again, I keep repeating, just from this document that I've read, is, it seems to me, absolutely absurd as a basis for dismissing a professor.

Should such research go on in a university? It seems to me, obviously not.

Should there be classified research? Should individuals be doing classified research here at this university or any other university—and it's being done at MIT, where I'm now associated? It seems to me, obviously not.

The question is, how do you end a war that's gone on for twenty-five years? That's a hard question.

If I had more time here than I'm going to take, I'd have to start

by expressing my own bafflement at that. It's something that I'm continuing to work at to try to understand.

I don't have an adequate understanding of it. But one thing is clear. You don't end that war by changing a President—we've had five who have continued that war. You don't change it by changing parties—we've had 25 years, 14 Democrat and 11 Republican.

You don't change it just by getting Congress against it—the Senate is against it in some sense, but they continue to vote the defense appropriations.

You don't change it just by changing the breadth of public opinion—73 percent want us out now, but we're not out.

What does it take? It does seem to me that it's very unlikely that the university or any other institution will come to end its complicity which exists unless individuals dramatize that complicity and find ways of doing that.

Certainly, a sit-in at a computation center that obstructs calculations of the sort described seems to me an entirely appropriate way to dramatize that.

Having said that, and what I say now should not be interpreted as a comment on Bruce Franklin, whom I don't know, and haven't met—I know people who respect him highly; I know that he's a controversial figure. I don't know what else he is. My contact is as limited as is indicated in today's paper, so I'm not commenting on him, when you come down to it—but, when we do talk about the bombing of, in my university, the Center for International Studies, or Harvard, the Center for International Affairs, while it is obviously ludicrous to put in the same equation or the same sentence or in the same balance the six million tons that have killed hundreds of thousands of people in Indochina, and a stick of dynamite in one of these places; that would be ludicrous to equate those.

I still raise the question in my own mind—I'm clear on what I feel about this—as to whether

dynamite—or trashing or those people in Vietnam, and whatever—trashing here or change sides so as to pick up a torch myself on the other side, in trashing there—does dramatize, among other things, opposition to the values—the bloody-minded values—of my former colleagues, myself when I was in Vietnam, who used violence instrumentally for what they thought were good purposes, supported the use of that violence with secrecy and lies, acted arrogantly.

I do question whether in every case the opposition to that does not show in some cases the same arrogance, sometimes lies, sometimes the same acceptance of violence. I happen to think that those values have to be challenged, not only the means to which they're put, not only the people who do them, not just changing other people to use violence secretly, arrogantly, and so forth.

I want to emphasize that that's not an oblique way of criticizing Bruce Franklin, because I do not know whether any of that applies to Bruce Franklin. I know the issue was raised by statements such as are quoted that the appropriate reaction to his firing is violence today, which may or may not be a correct quotation. I don't know what it means to him or not. But it does evoke that reaction in me.

I do know I walked through once in Long-an in Vietnam with a battalion of troops fired at by the Viet Cong who were defending their households at that point. Never seeing them, killing some innocent people with artillery by mistake, losing men but never seeing an enemy, and in the end coming—these were American soldiers, brothers, you know, brothers in Vietnam, some of them maybe are vets against the war, I hope, now—but in the end of that week of frustration burning every house they came to just so they would leave some marks, so that something would have happened as they passed through.

Well, I understand why they did that, and I understand why people burn down ROTC buildings or why people use violence tactics here. I do know that I didn't come back from

At any rate, having said that, there remains then the necessity, the inescapable necessity, for finding ways of dramatizing and changing people's minds, changing institutions, changing distribution of power, certainly all those things, but in particular changing people's consciousness, so that they cannot write, they cannot write a document as obtuse and fatuous as the majority report that I read today.

Without realizing the irony of spending words at this point, supposedly educated people spending words in the year 1971 to deny the obvious fact that Stanford, like most other institutions in this society, is part of a system that is destroying the people of Indochina in massive violence. Obviously. That's so obvious that it doesn't need a lot of comment.

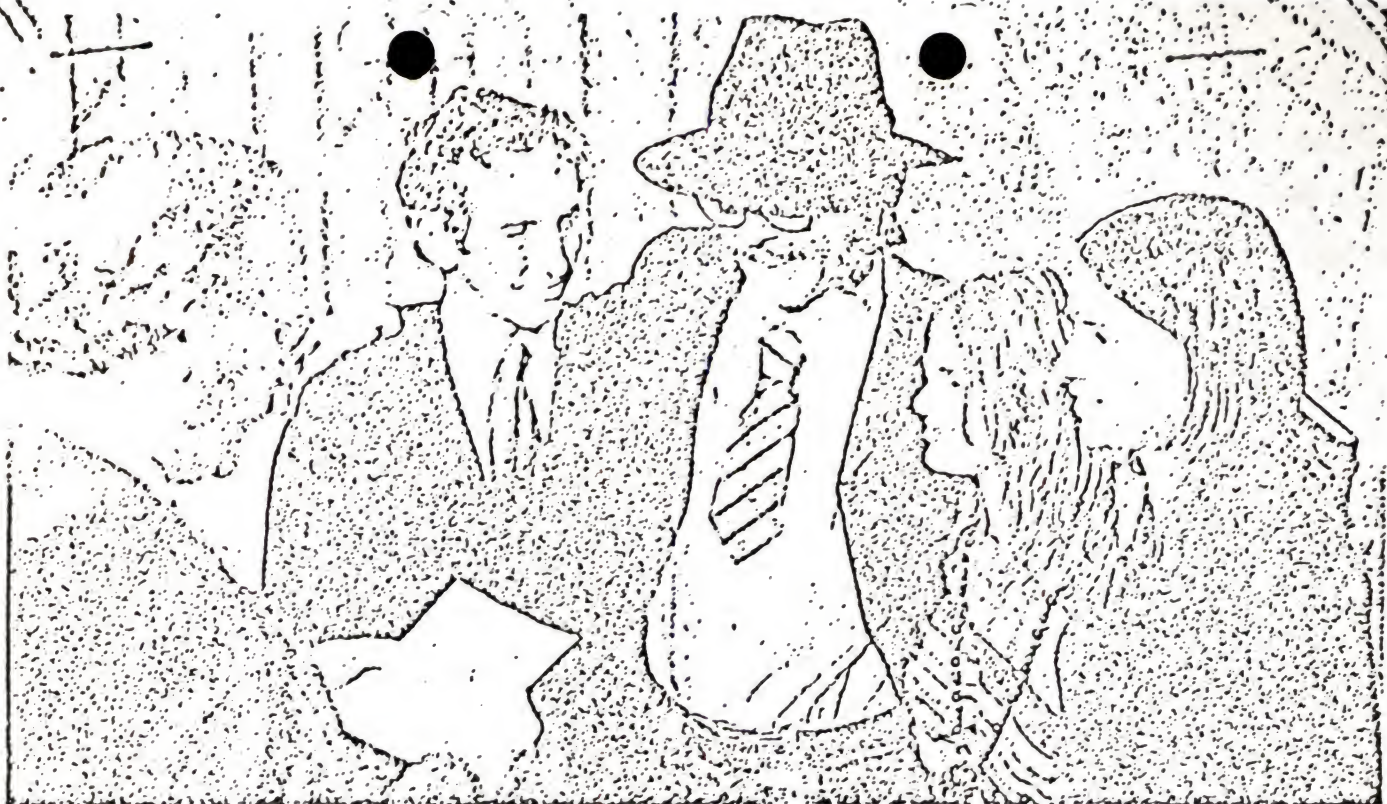
Assassinating me would, I think, not be a way that would get people where they wanted, the kind of society they wanted. I doubt that, or assassinating other people. Or bombing other people.

But they've got to find, there has to be a search for tactics then; I don't know all of them. Tony and I involved ourselves in one exercise in truth-telling. I hope that this university like other universities will work with that, will fight against secrecy on this campus and elsewhere, against classified information, militantly; will find ways of turning the heads of the people who wrote that report, and the people who support it, find ways of separating this university and the institutions that you'll be dealing with the rest of your lives, from complicity in operations like Vietnam. That's the task.

It's the path of resistance, of militant resistance, all of your lives, and I wish you luck. We've got a good revolutionary couple who've been joined tonight in it. I thank you for your thanks at the beginning, and I'm going home to my wife now.



"I regret that I had but 38 volumes to give for my country!"



SECRET CEREMONY—Pentagon Papers co-defendant Anthony J. Russo (in hat) and graduate student activist Katherine Barkley exchanged marriage vows Friday night before minister Joe Hardin (extreme left), in Memorial Church. Flanking the couple are Mimi Winslow and Russo's celebrated co-defendant Daniel Ellsberg. The ceremony preceded an address by Ellsberg.

Daily photo by Charles Lyle

— The Stanford Daily
— Stanford University
— Stanford, Calif.
—

1/10/72
pg

Death Threat To Ellsberg At Stanford

A Stanford speech by Daniel Ellsberg, the former government adviser who made the top secret "Pentagon Papers" public, is delayed last night by a marriage of his co-defendant and a telephoned threat against Ellsberg's life.

Stanford police and sheriff's deputies swarmed into Stanford's Memorial Church for the threat was received, briefly interrupting a wedding ceremony of Anthony J. Russo and Catherine Odley, a Stanford graduate student and political activist. But the couple completed their vows in the nearby Dean's Chapel and Ellsberg began his address before some 2000 persons in the church some 20 minutes late.

The anonymous man who threatened his life indicated a Stanford switchboard operator that although he wanted to kill Ellsberg, he didn't want to hurt anyone around him.

"I've expected this call for long time," Ellsberg said. "It doesn't bother me, but it bothers my wife. . . It's psychological warfare directed against my wife."

CHANGES

During his speech — part of a round table discussion that kicked off a week of anti-war activities at Stanford — Ellsberg traced the changes in his thinking from 60 days when he was part of the war in Vietnam to the critical bombshell he

At first he realized the President was part of the problem, he said, then Congress, and finally he wondered if "maybe America is the problem."

Ellsberg told the audience there has to be "a search for tactics" by those who want to stop the war in Indochina. "It is necessary to find ways to dramatize the problem to change people's consciousness."

BOMBING

Ellsberg indicated he wasn't overly impressed with the effectiveness of radical bombing tactics on the domestic scene, snorting:

"It's ludicrous to compare dynamiting here (in the U.S.) on the political spectrum with six million tons of bombs that America has dropped in Southeast Asia."

There was a sprinkling of H. Bruce Franklin placards in the audience, and Ellsberg duly noted that he saw no reason why the activist English professor should be fired.

4 S.F.Chronicle

San Francisco, Cal

Date: 1-8-72

Stanford Fans Link Causes

Franklin-Ellsberg Rally Set

Special to The Examiner

TANFORD — Supporters of H. Bruce Franklin will try to link his cause with that of Daniel Ellsberg tonight when Ellsberg makes a speech in Stanford University's Memorial Church.

Franklin, suspended professor of English and self-styled Marxist-Leninist revolutionary, is facing dismissal following a 5 to 2 decision by board of fellow professors earlier this week.

Franklin has been active in anti-war demonstrations on campus. Supporters, informed sources say, are trying to show a close parallel between his case and that

of Ellsberg, who is accused of having stolen the "Pentagon papers," which documented United States decision-making during a critical phase of the Vietnam war.

Ellsberg will be appearing with Anthony J. Russo, a co-defendant in a trial scheduled to begin in March. Both are charged with conspiracy, and Ellsberg also is accused of stealing, keeping and distributing national defense documents. The appearances are sponsored by the Faculty Political Action Group, which has supported Franklin.

The event opens a week-long "meet the Defense Department" campaign by a

coalition of Stanford organizations. On Monday, the Stanford Community Women for Peace are planning to protest against recruiting by the Defense Department at the graduate school of business.

Meanwhile, the campus remained quiet today, following a rally yesterday by some 400 Franklin supporters in White Plaza.

A shouting group of 200 went from the rally on a roving, noisy promenade around campus for about an hour, chanting slogans as they toured science buildings. No classes were disrupted nor

damage done to university property along their route that ended at President Richard W. Lyman's office.

They found Lyman's office locked and disbanded without incident.

Tight security measures have been imposed around the homes of key university officials this week, including those of the seven members of the advisory board. A university guard has been posted at each home with local police officials making regular patrol checks to insure safety of officials and their families.

Police making regular patrol checks.

7 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 1-7-72

Ellsberg To Speak Friday

By RICH JAROSLOVSKY

Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, currently under indictment by a Los Angeles Federal Grand Jury on charges stemming from the release of the Pentagon papers, will speak Friday evening at 8:30 p.m. in Memorial Church.

Appearing with Ellsberg will be co-defendant Anthony J. Russo and Russo's fiancée, Stanford activist Katherine Barkley.

Ellsberg's appearance will kick off "Meet the Defense Department Week," a series of activities sponsored by the Faculty Political Action Group and several other groups.

Ellsberg, Russo, and Barkley will speak on "The Pentagon, The War, and The University." A \$1 donation will be requested at the door, with proceeds to go to the Ellsberg Defense Fund.

Ellsberg and Russo, both former employees of the Rand Corporation, have been named in a 15-count indictment, charged with stealing the 47-volume secret history of the Vietnam War and distributing the material to the press.

Ellsberg yesterday entered a plea of not guilty to the charge that he stole, kept, and distributed the Pentagon papers despite the fact that he has already publicly admitted his role in

the controversy. His attorneys said that they would challenge the legality of the indictment with which he is charged.

Russo refused to enter a plea yesterday on similar grounds, but a Los Angeles Federal District Judge entered a plea of not guilty for him.

Former United States Senator Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.), seeking to be named co-counsel for Ellsberg, stated that the government must prove that leakage of the Pentagon papers was "injurious to the United States."

"These two men stand in defense of themselves, and stand for much larger issues," declared Goodell.

On Saturday, Stanley Scheinbaum, former chief of the Michigan State University Project in Vietnam from 1957 to 1959, will appear as part of the week's activities downstairs in Tresidder Union in an informal session at 12 p.m. before delivering a lecture upstairs at 1 p.m. on the early stages

of the war.

Also on Saturday, at 2 p.m., the Association of Young Crows have announced they will either stage a parade through the Stanford Industrial Park or present a slide show on the park, depending on the weather.

On Monday, Department of Defense recruiters are due at the Graduate School of Business. The Young Crows last night sent off a telegram to Washington inviting the DoD recruiters to appear at a 12:45 p.m. rally outside the Business School.

According to Lee Herzenberg, the Faculty Political Action Group, which is organizing the Ellsberg appearance and other activities during the week, is a "loose coalition" of faculty concerned with anti-war movement.

In addition to the faculty group, the Stanford Community Women for Peace are planning to picket the Business School during the Defense recruiters' stay.

The Stanford Da
Stanford Universit
Stanford, Calif.

1/5/72
Pg 1



MORE SECRETS—Anthony J. Russo, charged with conspiring with Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon Papers case, and his fiancée, Stanford radical activist Katherine Barkley, will speak along with Ellsberg at Memorial Church Friday evening at 8:30.

—Photo courtesy of Associated Press

NR 023 NY CODE

1248 AM 3-30-72

NITEL 3-29-72 PAC

TO DIRECTOR 65-74060

ATT DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 65-25641 2P

MC LEK; SIO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

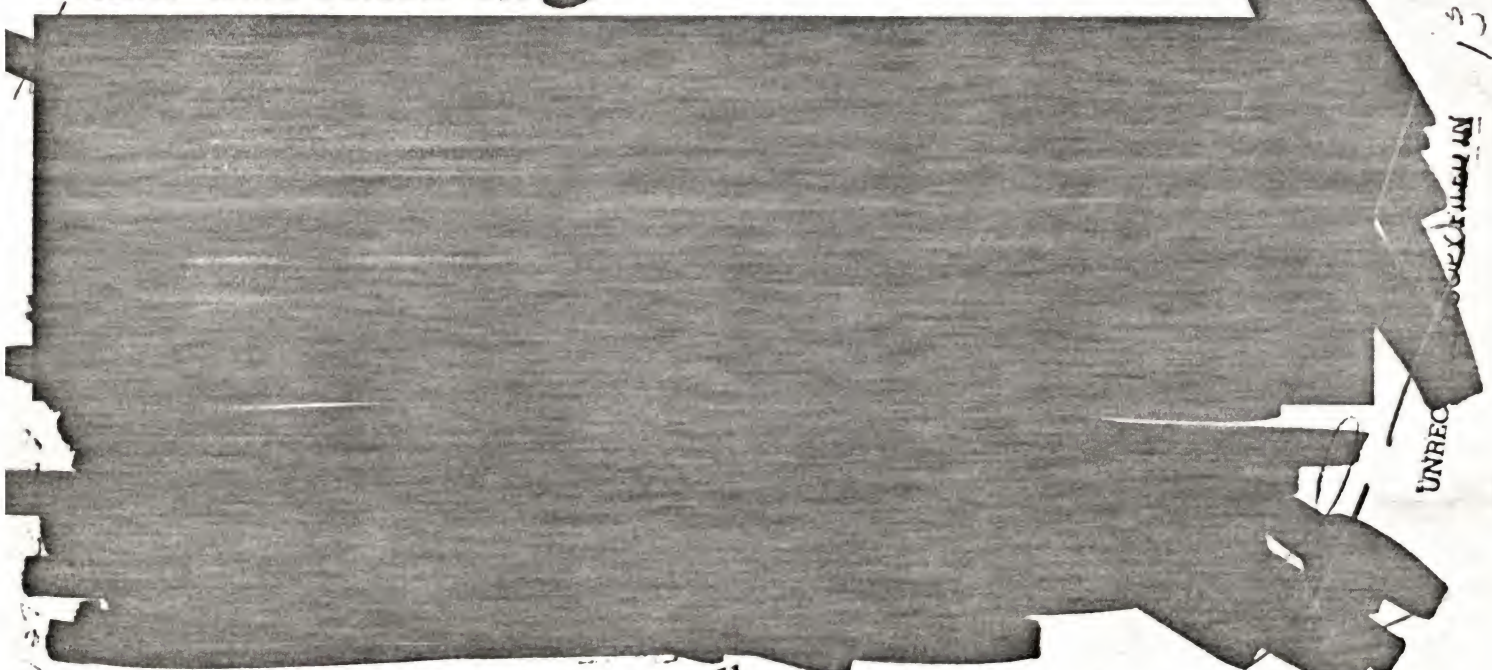
MAR 30 1972

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, ES	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr. Walkert	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE NEW YORK TELS, FEBRUARY FIFTEEN AND FEBRUARY TWENTY-TWO
SEVENTY-TWO; BUREAU TELS, FEBRUARY SIXTEEN AND FEBRUARY
TWENTY-THREE SEVENTY-TWO



131-221-20
UNREC

END PAGE ONE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
OFFICES
ADVISING

SLIP(S) OF
DATE

97 APR 12 1972

APR 7 1972

LED/EGM 5/16/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

012 JAW
UACB, UPON COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW IF SOURCE IS ABLE TO
MAKE AVAILABLE TAPE RECORDING OF INTERVIEW, NEW YORK OFFICE
WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS THROUGH SOURCE TO REVIEW, SUBMITTING
PERTINENT INFORMATION THEREFROM TO BUREAU.

LA ADVISED BY MAIL.

END

F B I

Date: 4/3/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
 FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (65-3896) P
 SUBJECT: MC LEK
 SIO
 OO: Los Angeles

Re Bureau airtel to Baltimore, 3/30/72.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Albany (RM) (Encl. 2)
 2 - Alexandria (RM) (Encl. 2)
 2 - Atlanta (RM) (Encl. 2)
 3 - Boston (65-5236) (RM) (Encl. 4)
 2 - Butte (RM) (Encl. 2)
 3 - Chicago (RM) (Encl. 4)
 2 - Cleveland (RM) (Encl. 2)
 2 - Columbia (RM) (Encl. 2)
 3 - Denver (RM) (Encl. 4)
 2 - Detroit (RM) (Encl. 2)
 5 - Los Angeles (RM) (Encl. 8) (105-27952)
 2 - Milwaukee (RM) (Encl. 2)
 3 - Newark (RM) (Encl. 4) (65-6215)
 3 - New Haven (RM) (Encl. 4)
 2 - New Orleans (RM) (Encl. 2)
 5 - New York (RM) (Encl. 8) (65-25641)
 2 - Philadelphia (RM) (Encl. 2)
 3 - Richmond (RM) (Encl. 4)
 2 - Sacramento (RM) (Encl. 2)
 4 - San Francisco (RM) (Encl. 6)
 2 - WFO (RM) (Encl. 2) (65-11613)
 2 - Baltimore (Encl. 4)

KF:lmk
 (60)

6/8 7 APR 12 1972

Approved: F/MS
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

For the information of recipients who were not in receipt of referenced airtel, the Bureau directed that intensive investigation be conducted relative to [REDACTED] who has been identified by prior investigation as a close associate of DANIEL ELLSBERG. Information has been developed which reflects that [REDACTED] has acted as liaison between ELLSBERG and his publishing company, and [REDACTED]

It should be noted that the trial of ELLSBERG and RUSSO has been tentatively scheduled for 5/9/72.

Enclosed for recipients are sufficient number of FD-302's reflecting the record of toll calls re [REDACTED] between the period 6/1/71 through 2/29/72.

Via referenced airtel, the instructions which are to be followed in the investigation re subscribers to telephone numbers called by [REDACTED] are set forth as follows, for your information:

INVESTIGATION

Sufficient identifying data concerning each subscriber should be developed to permit a meaningful search of field office and Bureau files. Insure that inquiry is directed toward the subscriber of record to the pertinent telephone number as of date of call as the telephone number involved may have since been reassigned to another individual. Review office indices for information possibly identifiable with identified subscriber.

In view of Departmental interest in this matter, and the proximity of the trial date (presently set for 5/9/72), investigation outlined above should be handled by all offices on an expeditious basis.

REPORTING OF DATA DEVELOPED

Auxiliary offices should report results of investigation identifying subscribers by letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "DANIEL ELLSBERG; ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR., and containing the following introductory paragraph:

On March 21, 1972, Departmental Attorney RICHARD J. BARRY made available for further investigation by the FBI the following telephone numbers received pursuant to subpoena duces tecum issued upon C. HERBERT ROUSE, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, 2302 Arlington Federal Building, Baltimore, Maryland, for the telephone toll records of [REDACTED] and for [REDACTED]

The LHM should thereafter identify the telephone number called (including the area code); the date of the call (and its duration if known); the name and address of subscriber of record for this telephone number as of the date of call; and available identifying data pertaining to this individual. LHM should also include a succinct summary of information, if any, contained in pertinent field office files concerning the subscriber. Where indices are negative, this fact should be noted in the cover airtel submitting the LHM.

Data concerning all telephone numbers within the territory of an auxiliary office may be incorporated in a single LHM.

SUBMISSION OF LHMS

Auxiliary offices should submit LHMS utilizing cover airtel and the following copy count:

Bureau - five copies airtel; seven copies LHM

Boston - two copies airtel; two copies LHM

Los Angeles - one copy airtel; one copy LHM

Responsible Office

which set out lead - one copy airtel; one copy LHM

Copies of LHMS identifying subscribers should be furnished as received by the Boston Office to Departmental Attorney BARRY.

INTERVIEWS

No interviews are to be conducted with subscribers without prior Bureau authority.

LEADS:

Recipients set forth below are to conduct the above investigation.

ALBANY DIVISION

AT ITHACA, NEW YORK

ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

AT ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA
AT HERNDON, VIRGINIA

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

BOSTON DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
AT CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
AT FALMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS
AT SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

BUTTE DIVISION

AT MISSOULA, MONTANA

CHICAGO DIVISION

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AT DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS
AT WHEATON, ILLINOIS

CLEVELAND DIVISION

AT AKRON, OHIO

COLUMBIA DIVISION

AT COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

DENVER DIVISION

AT BOULDER, COLORADO
AT COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

DETROIT DIVISION

AT ALLEGAN, MICHIGAN

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
AT CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA
AT LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
AT SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
AT SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
AT W. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

MILWAUKEE DIVISION

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

NEWARK DIVISION

AT CRANBURY, NEW JERSEY
AT ORADELL, NEW JERSEY
AT PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
AT UNION CITY, NEW JERSEY

NEW HAVEN DIVISION

AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
AT WILTON, CONNECTICUT

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT BRONX, NEW YORK
AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK
AT EAST HAMPTON, NEW YORK
AT GLEN COVE, NEW YORK
AT GREAT NECK, NEW YORK
AT MOUNT KISCO, NEW YORK
AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
AT QUEENS, NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

RICHMOND DIVISION

AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA
AT CROZET, VIRGINIA
AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

AT DAVIS, CALIFORNIA



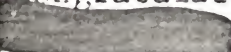
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
AT MILL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA
AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
AT PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WFO DIVISION

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

BS 65-5236

 listed to 
Boston, Massachusetts, which was believed to be of a
congratulatory nature, was sent to congratulate the
 on their recent marriage and therefore,
would have no connection with this case.

FBI

Date: 4/4/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
 FROM: *JH* SAC, BOSTON (65-5236) (P)
 SUBJECT: MC LEX
 SIO

Re Bureau Airtel to Boston, New Haven and
 Norfolk, 2/22/72 and Norfolk airtel with LHM dated
 2/24/72.

A review of the information set forth in
 re Norfolk LHM reflects that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] by the fact they took out a marriage license on 9/30/71
 [REDACTED]
 purposes with the Virginia Electric and Power Company,
 Hampton, Va., [REDACTED]

In view of the fact [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] Hampton, Virginia, it is more probable that the tele-
 gram sent by [REDACTED]

- ST-100 REC-47 65-74060-3381
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 1 - Los Angeles (105-27532) (RM)
 1 - Norfolk (65-1236) (Info) (RM)
 2 - Boston
 REB/cmd
 (6)

APR 6 1972

SPEC. INV. OFFICE

97 APR 12 1972

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

DATE: 4/4/72

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (65-3896) P

SUBJECT: MC LEK
SIO
OO: Los Angeles

Re Bureau airtel to Baltimore, 3/30/72.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of an LHM, six (6) copies of which are being furnished for the [REDACTED]

LEAD:

LEGAT, OTTAWA

You are requested to determine the subscriber of telephone number [REDACTED] called from the residence of [REDACTED]. Legat is requested to expedite this investigation in view of the fact that the Justice Department anticipates a tentative trial date re ELLSBERG and RUSSO of 5/9/72.

[REDACTED] will furnish results of investigation via LHM, seven (7) to Bureau, two (2) to Boston, one (1) to Los Angeles, and one (1) to Baltimore, and will caption it DANIEL ELLSBERG; ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR., and will preface LHM with the following paragraph:

On 3/21/72, Departmental Attorney RICHARD J. BARRY made available for further investigation by the FBI, the following telephone number received pursuant to subpoena duces tecum issued upon [REDACTED] Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, 2302 Arlington Federal Building, Baltimore, Maryland, for the telephone toll records of [REDACTED] telephone number [REDACTED]

- 4 - Bureau (Encl. 8) (RM)
- 2 - Baltimore (Encl. 2)

KF:lmk

(6)

5 cc's of LHM to [REDACTED] via [REDACTED] "action." [REDACTED] 3 of LHM
0-7 4-7-72 "Expedite. Scheduled
delivered for this matter in 5/4/72."
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SPFC. OFFICE

7 APR 12 1972

The LHM will thereafter identify the telephone number called (including the area code), the date of the call, duration of call, and the name and address of subscriber of records for this telephone number as of the date of call. Thereafter, furnish any identifying data relative to the subscriber.

The cover letter to the LHM will be five (5) to Bureau, two (2) to Boston, one (1) to Los Angeles, and one (1) to Baltimore.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 65-3896

Baltimore, Maryland

April 4, 1972

RE: DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR.

On March 3, 1972, the Federal Grand Jury, Boston, Massachusetts, issued a subpoena duces tecum for a record of toll calls for [REDACTED] Maryland, telephone number [REDACTED] same subpoena was subsequently served on [REDACTED] Security Supervisor, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, who furnished the above described toll calls directly to the FBI at Baltimore, Maryland.

A review of [REDACTED] telephone calls reflects that on July 30, 1971, a long distance telephone call was placed to [REDACTED] at telephone number [REDACTED] call lasted for a period of six (6) minutes.

[REDACTED]

BA 65-3896

RE: DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR.

LEAD:

It is requested that the subscriber of telephone
number [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] be determined.

FBI

Date: 4/5/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (65-6346) (P)

SUBJECT: MC LEK
SIO

Re Bureau airtel dated 3/16/72, and Philadelphia teletype dated 3/22/72.

On 4/4/72, [REDACTED] speech made by DANIEL ELLSBERG before the Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends on 3/25/72. [REDACTED] suitable for dissemination along with copies of [REDACTED] articles referring to ELLSBERG's talk when the transcription is complete. The Bureau and interested offices will also be furnished the results of coverage of ELLSBERG's appearance in Harrisburg, Pa., on 4/1/72.

② - Bureau (65-74060) (RM) REC-110
2 - Boston (65-5236) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (105-27952) (RM)
2 - New York (65-25641) (RM)
2 - WFO (65-11613) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (1 - 65-6346)
(1 - 134-1759-SUB A)

BJT:pep
(12)

15 APR 11 1972
SPEC. INV. OFFICE

9 APR 12 1972
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 19

LEONARD IRVING WEINGLASS

* * * * *

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was founded during June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan, and in the 1960s functioned as the leading New Left campus-based student organization in the United States. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy", SDS moved to a radical-revolutionary position, with debate centering on how best to create a revolutionary youth movement. Internal factionalism produced a split during the SDS National Convention in June, 1969, which resulted in the following three factions: Weatherman; Worker Student Alliance (WSA); and Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM). The Weathermen and RYM are no longer affiliated with SDS. The WSA continues to use the name SDS and maintains its national headquarters in Chicago, Illinois.

Weatherman, formerly a faction of the SDS, controlled the SDS National Office from June, 1969, until its closing in February, 1970. Weatherman then entered an underground status and adopted a tactic of "strategic sabotage", with police and military installations designated as primary targets.

Worker Student Alliance (WSA), a faction of the SDS, was expelled from SDS in June, 1969, by the then dominant Weatherman faction, but continued to use the name SDS and opened an office in Cambridge, Massachusetts. WSA aligned ideologically with the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and, in February, 1971, moved to Chicago, Illinois, where it opened the SDS National Office at 1225 South Wabash Street.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was founded in 1962 by individuals expelled from the Communist Party, USA, for following the Chinese communist line. Its objective is the establishment of a militant working-class movement based on Marxism-Leninism and MAO Tse-tung thought.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your
agency.

APPENDIX

1

REVOLUTIONARY YOUTH MOVEMENT

A source advised the the Revolutionary Youth Movement II (RYMII) faction of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) held a national conference at Atlanta, Georgia, from November 26 to 30, 1969. At this conference it was decided to form a new organization to be known as Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) characterized as a mass anti-imperialist youth organization, said organization being proposed as separate and distinct in form and content from SDS. The "Principles of Unity" adopted by the conference included a struggle against white supremacy and male supremacy; fights against imperialism, anticommunism, fascism and oppression of youth; and support of the right of self-determination of all "oppressed nations," also support of the right of all "oppressed and exploited" peoples "to armed self-defense." It was agreed that RYM would not be a Marxist-Leninist organization; however, source said this was decided in order to indicate an organization broad enough in form to be acceptable to everyone. A temporary National Steering Committee (NSC) made up of eight females and two males was elected to govern RYM until national officers could be elected during the Spring of 1970.

RYM publications have listed the RYM National Office (NO) at Post Office Box 5421 and Post Office Box 77012 C, both Atlanta, Georgia, and a second source has advised that the NO has no office space but would probably be considered as located at Apartment 27, 1067 Alta Avenue, Northeast, Atlanta.

Second source advised that women dominated the founding conference and have continued to dominate NSC meetings to the point that "women's liberation" has apparently become the RYM's principal issue -- also that RYM's poor financial condition has resulted in its failure to publish a paper. During early 1970, RYM has decided to cater to the working class rather than youth, since the potential for social revolution lies in workers.

A third source has stated that it was decided at the March, 1970, NSC meeting that RYM women had decided the organization will be molded into a "working class, Marxist-Leninist, revolutionary, anti-imperialist, problack nationalist, people's women's liberation organization."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 4/4/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (65-6215) (P)

SUBJECT: MC LEK-SIO

RE: Buteletype 3/29/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM dated as above and captioned, [REDACTED]
Copies are attached for recipients.

[REDACTED]

The attached LHM is classified confidential in view of information contained therein from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the nation. Additionally, LHM contains information from [REDACTED]

- EX-100
- (2) - Bureau (Enc. 7)
 - 2 - Boston (65-5236) (Enc. 2)
 - 2 - Los Angeles (105-27952) (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - New York (65-25641) (Enc. 1) (INFO)
 - 1 - WFO (65-11613) (Enc. 1) (INFO)
 - 2 - Newark
 - (1 - 100-49838) [REDACTED]

PTM:ss
(10)

2 cc sent to 1SD Martin (info), 3 cc D
1 airtel sent retained 6/10/72
- 4-10-72 JMW:prep

APR 7 1972

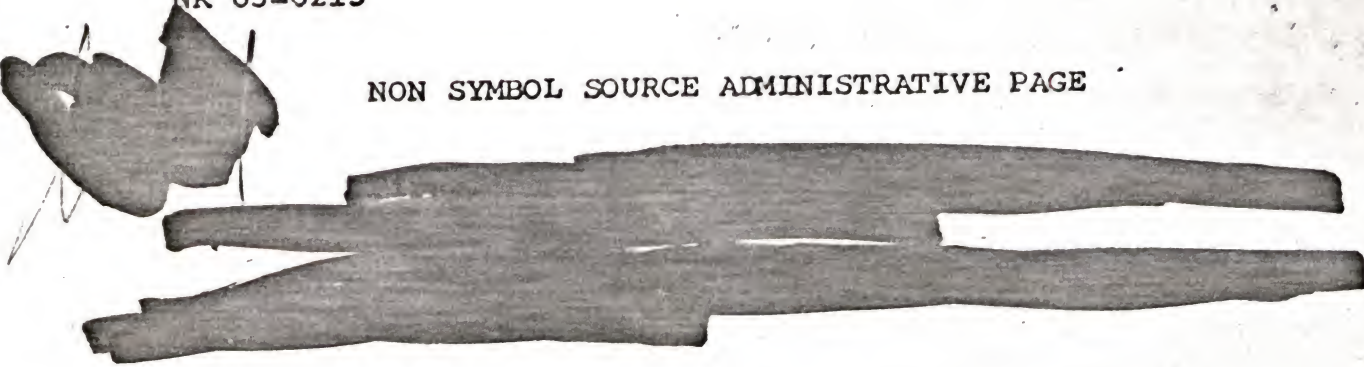
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

9 APR 12 1972


Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NK 65-6215

NON SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A large, irregular blacked-out redacted area covers the upper portion of the page, obscuring several lines of text. It starts below the first line of text and extends across most of the page width.

NON SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A small, irregular blacked-out redacted area is located in the lower right corner of the page.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CLEVELAND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 3/28/72	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/24/72-3/10/72
TITLE OF CASE DANIEL ELLSBERG; ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR.		REPORT MADE BY 	TYPED BY ham
		CHARACTER OF CASE CONSPIRACY; THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROP. ESPIONAGE	

REFERENCES

Baltimore teletype to Bureau, 2-23-72.
 Cleveland teletypes to Bureau, 2-24-72; 2-28-72; 3-8-72;
 3-9-72; and 3-10-72.
 Bureau airtel to Cleveland, 3-3-72.
 Boston airtel to Bureau, 3-3-72.
 Bureau airtel to Albany, 3-6-72.
 All references titled, "MC LEK--SIO."

- P -

ENCLOSURES

ALL RECEIVING OFFICES

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 5-Bureau (65-74060) (Enc.1) (RM) 2-Los Angeles (105-27952) (Enc.1) (RM) 1-Baltimore (65-3396) (Enc.1) (RM) 2-Boston (65-5236) (Enc.1) (RM) 1-Oklahoma City (Enc.1) (RM) 1-Washington Field Office (Enc.1) (RM) 2-Cleveland (65-3521)	REC 16 EX-100 6 APR 11 1972

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	 7/10/72
2cc: 150 Motion (info) to DOD - Department of Defense		4-10-72		

51 APR 12 1972

COVER PAGE

PD 65-2073

For the information of New Haven, Los Angeles is attempting to identify one [REDACTED] not further identified, who is a friend of RUSSO. By airtel to Los Angeles dated 11/16/71 captioned "MC LEK' SIO," the Bureau suggested a possibility that [REDACTED]

LEAD:

NEW HAVEN

AT WEST CORNWALL, CONNECTICUT. Will endeavor to determine current whereabouts of [REDACTED] and, in particular, his whereabouts during the summer of 1971.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537



REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

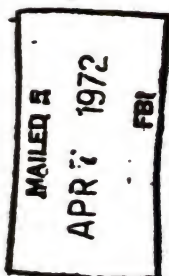
YOUR FILE NO. 65-11613
 FBI FILE NO. 65-74060
 LATENT CASE NO. A-38774

April 7, 1972

TO: SAC, WFO

RE: (MC LK)
 STD

REFERENCE: Specimens received 3/30/72
 EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: WFO
 SPECIMENS: Palm prints of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]



Latent palm prints developed on LA #1 through LA #13, LA #17, WFF20 and WFF21 compared, insofar as possible, with submitted palm prints. Five latent palm prints identical palm prints of [REDACTED] two on LA #2, IV.C. 6 (c) and three on LA #2, part VIA. No latent palm prints identified as palm prints of [REDACTED].

Five fingerprints on LA #2, part VIA have also been identified as fingerprints of [REDACTED] 65-74060-3

Submitted prints are temporarily being retained in Latent Fingerprint Section. APR 10 1972

2 - Los Angeles (105-27952)

1 - SA [REDACTED] Room 608 - 9th & D

1 - SA [REDACTED] Room 612 - 9th & D

D.H:rj

(9)

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MAIL ROOM ☐TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Rosen _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Miller, E.S. _____
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Cleveland _____
 Ponder _____
 Bates _____
 Whitely _____
 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

J. Edgar Hoover
 John Edgar Hoover, Director

97 APR 13 1972

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEETRecorded: 3/30/72 8:50 a.m. *zn*

Reference No: 65-11613

FBI File No: - 65-74060

Latent Case No: A-38774

Received: 3/30/72

Answer to: SAC, WFO

Examination requested by: Addressee

Copy to: LA 105-27952

RE: MC LEX - NATIONALITIES
INTELLIGENCE*Specimens*
Date of reference communication: Received in LFPS by courier on 3/30/72
Specimens:

Palmprints submitted for comparison purposes of:

Photostat 3/30

Result of examination:

Examination by: Hippensteel
Evidence noted by:*2 PP sent 74
3 PP + 5 f.p. sent 84**No. 1 PP of [redacted]
Yates f.p. obtained through LFPS
provided photo*

Examination completed

3:45
Time

Date

4/1/72

Dictated

Date

4/1/72

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION



YOUR FILE NO. 65-11613
 FBI FILE NO. 65-74080
 LATENT CASE NO. A-38774

March 31, 1972

TO: SAC, WFO

RE: DEC 11 1971
 EIU

REFERENCE: Specimens delivered by courier on 3-9-72
 EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: WFO
 SPECIMENS: Fingerprints of [REDACTED]

The latent prints developed on volumes processed from LA#1; Green and Black Books, #1 through #8 and the Halperin
 have papers compared with fingerprints of [REDACTED] thirteen latent
 fingerprints identifications effected as follows:

MAILED 7

MAR 31 1972

FBI

One on LA#1, VI. C.1
 Five on LA#1, IV. D.2
 Two on Green Book #8
 Five on Halperin Archive papers

REC-108

7 APR 11 1972

All latent prints captioned case compared fingerprints
 the following results:

2 - Los Angeles 105-27952

1 - SA [REDACTED]

Room 608

9th and D

1 - SA [REDACTED]

Room 612

9th and D

Continued on next page

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Rosen _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Miller, E.S. _____
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Cleveland _____
 Fonder _____
 Bates _____
 Winkert _____
 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DE H:lat

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

97 APR 10 1972

HEC [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

SAC, WFO

March 31, 1972

No identification effected [REDACTED]
Five latent fingerprints, two on LA#7 and three
on Green Book #2 identical [REDACTED]
Result of the comparisons with fingerprints of
[REDACTED] was contained in a previous report

The submitted inked prints are temporarily being
retained in the Latent Fingerprint Section.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEET

Recorded: 3-10-72 8:10 A.M. tmm Reference No: 65-11613
FBI File No: 65-74060-7-57
Received: 3-10-72 Latent Case No: A-38774
Answer to: SAC, WFO

Examination requested by: Addressee

Copy to:

RE: MC LEK
SIO

Date of reference communication: Evidence delivered (by courier) 3-9-72
Specimens: from WFO

Fingerprint cards submitted of Suspects:

Result of examination:

Examination by: _____
Evidence noted by: _____

Examination completed

Time

Date _____

Dictated

Date _____

3/10/72

AIRTEL


TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION, AND IDENTIFICATION DIVISION,
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

FROM: SAC, WFO (65-11613)

MC LEK

Re WFO airtel, 2/29/72.

Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, is requested to compare unidentified latent fingerprints developed on various documents examined in Los Angeles Exhibit Number One (38 Volume, Vietnam Task Force Study (VIFS)), WF Exhibit Number 20 (Green and Black Notebooks) and WF 21 (Halperin Archive Papers) with fingerprints that may be on file for following Department of Defense (DOD) personnel who may have had physical access to them:

- 
- (3) - Bureau
 - 1 - Boston (65-5236)
 - 2 - Los Angeles (105-27952)
 - 1 - WFO

CAR: kmz
(7)

gmy
11/72

WFO 65-11613

[REDACTED]

Limit comparison of fingerprints of following
to Los Angeles Exhibit Number One, and WF Exhibit Number 20:

[REDACTED]

Latent Fingerprint Section is also requested to
compare available fingerprints of following Rand Corporation,
WDC, personnel, with Latent Fingerprints developed on all
documents examined in Los Angeles Exhibit Number One, WF
Exhibit Number 20 and WF Exhibit Number 21:

[REDACTED]

Los Angeles should refer to Bureau airtel, 10/28/71,
enclosing copy of DOD report of certain investigation at Rand
Corporation, Santa Monica. On page 18 of instant report
RICHARD H. BEST, Rand Security Officer, identified various
Rand personnel who assisted in selecting VTFS documents for
return to DOD, including [REDACTED] and Rand Counsel [REDACTED]
whose fingerprints have not been compared with latents developed
in this case.

WFO 65-11613

Los Angeles is requested to determine if [REDACTED] handled pertinent documents and if so, consider feasibility of requesting a comparison of their fingerprints with developed latents for elimination purposes.

WFO is continuing efforts to locate fingerprint records for persons mentioned in referenced airtel, but concludes with this communication survey to identify individuals who may have had physical access to pertinent documents for identification or elimination of latent fingerprints developed on those documents.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537



REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 65-11612
 FBI FILE NO. 65-74060
 LATENT CASE NO. A-38774

April 7, 1972

TO: SAC, WFO

RE: MC LEN
 SIC

REFERENCE: Airtel 3/10/72
 EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: WFO
 SPECIMENS:

Comparison of fingerprints of [REDACTED] is subject
 of a separate report.

REC-108

65-74060-3388

The latent fingerprints developed on the volumes from
 LA #1, WF #20, and WF #21 were compared with fingerprints of
 the following persons:

7 APR 11 1972

Tolson _____
 Felt _____
 Rosen _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Miller, E.S. _____
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Cleveland _____
 Ponder _____
 Bates _____
 Waikart _____
 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

MAILED 21

APR 7 - 1972

2 - Los Angeles (105-27932)

1 - SA [REDACTED] Room 608

9th & D

1 - SA [REDACTED] Room 612,

9th & D

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MAIL ROOM [REDACTED]

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

97 APR 13 1972

(Continued on next page)

John Edgar Hoover, Director

SAC, WFO

April 7, 1972

Six latent prints on Black Book #7 of WF #20 are identical fingerprints of Archer and two latent prints identical fingerprints of Hines: one on each of two volumes from LA #1: V. A. Vol I and Part VI A. Other latent prints not identical fingerprints of aforementioned persons.

The latent fingerprints developed on Volumes from LA #1 and WF #20 were compared with fingerprints of [REDACTED] Six latent fingerprints developed on WF #20 are identical fingerprints [REDACTED] three on Green Book #4, two on Green Book #6 and one on Black Book #7. No other identifications effected.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEET

Recorded: 3-13-72 1:35 p.m. lja

Reference No: 65-11613

Received: 3-13-72

FBI File No: 65-74060 - 3388

Latent Case No: A-38774

Answer to: SAC, WFO

Examination requested by: Addressee

Copy to: LA 105 27952

RE:

MC LEK

SFO

Date of reference communication:

Airtel 3-10-72

Specimens: Named Subjects:

Result of examination:

Continued on page 2

Examination by: Hippensteel

Evidence noted by:

1st 5 + last 2 named - snvs 1-11/14+15/30-24/88-100
 others 44-51 and 87

Examination completed

Time

Date

Dictated

Date

(continued from page 1)

photo prepared

CI req

U.S. 53 200 26

FBI

Date:

4/10/72

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Campbell	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, ES	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Bates	_____
Mr. Winkert	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

(ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM: SAC, WFO (65-11613)

MC LEK.
SIO

Reference Bureau airtel to Baltimore, 3/30/72.

For the information of recipients, the Bureau has directed that intensive investigation be conducted regarding [REDACTED] currently residing [REDACTED] is a close associate of DANIEL ELLSBERG and may have been instrumental in assisting ELLSBERG disseminate the "Pentagon Papers" to various newspapers throughout the United States.

Departmental Attorney RICHARD J. BARRY turned over to the FBI telephone toll records received by the Federal Grand Jury (FGJ), Boston, Massachusetts, in response to subpoenas previously issued by the FGJ, and requested that

- ⑤ - Bureau
- 2 - Albany
- 2 - Birmingham
- 2 - Boston (65-5236)
- 2 - Cleveland
- 2 - Detroit
- 2 - Jacksonville
- 2 - Los Angeles (105-27952)
- 2 - New Haven
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 2 - Richmond
- 2 - Sacramento
- 2 - San Francisco
- 1 - WFO

CAR: cmr
(30)

REC-21, 5-11-72

EX-105 7 APR 11 1972

58 APR 13 1972

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

WFO 65-11613

subscribers to telephone numbers appearing in these records be identified. Subpoenas called for production of toll call records for telephones listed to [REDACTED] including telephone number [REDACTED] listed to [REDACTED] WFO indices negative on [REDACTED] formerly resided at the [REDACTED] street address.

The Bureau directed that the following procedures be followed in connection with these records:

Investigation

Sufficient identifying data concerning each subscriber should be developed to permit a meaningful search of field office and Bureau files. Insure that inquiry is directed toward the subscriber of record to the pertinent telephone number as of date of call as the telephone number involved may have since been reassigned to another individual. Review office indices for information possibly identifiable with identified subscriber.

In view of Departmental interest in this matter and the proximity of the trial date (presently set for 5/9/72), investigation outlined above should be handled by all offices on an expeditious basis.

Reporting of Data Developed

Auxiliary offices should report results of investigation identifying subscribers by Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) captioned "DANIEL ELLSBERG; ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR." and containing the following introductory paragraph:

On 3/21/72 Departmental Attorney RICHARD J. BARRY made available for further investigation by the FBI the following telephone number (or numbers) received pursuant to subpoena duces tecum issued upon the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, WDC, for the telephone toll records of [REDACTED]

The LHM should thereafter identify the telephone number called (including the area code); the date of the call (and its duration if known); name and address of the

WFO 65-11613

subscriber of record for this telephone number as of the date of the call; and available identifying data pertaining to this individual. For purposes of completion of investigation, similar investigation should be conducted regarding those telephone numbers from which calls originated but were charged to [REDACTED]. The LHM should also include a succinct summary of information, if any, contained in pertinent field office files concerning the subscriber. Where indices negative, this fact should be noted in the cover airtel submitting the LHM.

Data concerning all telephone numbers within the auxiliary office territory may be incorporated in the LHM.

Submission of LHMs

Auxiliary offices should submit LHMs utilizing cover airtel and the following copy count:

Bureau - five copies airtel; seven copies LHM

Boston - two copies airtel; two copies LHM

Los Angeles - one copy airtel; one copy LHM

Responsible offices
which set out lead - one copy airtel; one copy LHM.

Copies of LHMs identifying subscribers should be furnished as received by the Boston Office to Departmental Attorney BARRY.

Interviews

No interviews are to be conducted with subscribers without prior Bureau authority.

LEADS:

Recipient offices are requested to conduct indicated investigation regarding subscribers to telephone numbers within their territory contained in the following long distance toll call records of [REDACTED]

F B I

Date: 4/7/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
FROM: SAC, NEW HAVEN (65-2389) (P)
SUBJECT: MC LEK
SIO

Re: New Haven airtel 2/25/72
New Haven teletype 2/29/72

The files of the New Haven Police Department and Yale
Campus Police contain no record re:

ST-115

REC-51

65-74060-339

10 APR 11 1972

- 5 - Bureau
2 - Boston (65-5236)
2 - San Antonio (105-27952)
2 - New Haven

EPO/bp
(11)

REGISTERED MAIL

SPEC. DEL. OFFICE

97 APR 14 1972
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 3/28/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (65-2913)

SUBJECT: MO: LEK
SIO

Re Albany airtel to Bureau, 2/16/72.

Enclosed are two copies of page four for each office receiving this communication. This page was inadvertently left out of referenced airtel and contains further background on [REDACTED]

Albany copies corrected.

- (2 - Bureau (RM) (Encs.2)
- 2 - Boston (Encs.2) (RM) (65-5236)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Encs.2) (105-27952) (RM)
- 2 - New York (65-25641) (Encs.2) (RM)
- 2 - WFO (65-11613) (Encs.2) (RM)
- 2 - Albany

GAP:kap
(12)

cc airtel
det 610

let 4 filed
int 311
4/11/72

NOT RECORDED

11 MAR 30 1972

SPEC. INV. OFFICE
CONSOLIDATION

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

APR 11 1972

Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 3/30/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
 FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (65-3896) P
 SUBJECT: MC LEK
 SIO
 OO: Los Angeles

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 3/17/72.

The following is submitted for insertion into ADP.

By issuance of a subpoena duces tecum issued by
 Federal Grand Jury, Boston, Mass., 3/3/72, [REDACTED]
 Security Supervisor, C&P Telephone Company of Maryland,
 Baltimore, furnished record of toll calls for telephone number
 [REDACTED] listed to

[REDACTED] the following
 subscribers are listed individuals who are subsequently identified as subscribers to telephone numbers in the State of Maryland:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TELEPHONE NO.</u>	<u>DURATION OF CALL</u>	<u>SUBSCRIBER</u>
10/26/71	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	1 min.	[REDACTED]

ST-115

REC-19

- 2 cc's
 Let 6100
 ③ - Bureau
 2 - Los Angeles
 1 - Boston (INFO)
 2 - Baltimore
 KF:lmk
 (8)

11-12
22 MAR 31 1972

SPEC. INV. OFFICE

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Airtel to Baltimore
RE: MC LEK
65-74060

NOTE:

Prior investigation has developed considerable information indicating possibility [REDACTED] may have assisted Daniel Ellsberg in the distribution of the "Pentagon papers" to various U. S. newspapers during late June and early July, 1971. Federal Grand Jury, Boston, issued subpoena duces tecum 3/3/72 for telephone company records relating to long-distance calls made from two [REDACTED], telephone numbers subscribed to by [REDACTED]. By referenced airtel 3/30/72 Baltimore identified subscribers who reside within Baltimore's territory; however, comparison of this data with telephone company records revealed number of discrepancies which have been brought to Baltimore's attention for correction.

FBI

Date: 4/5/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
ATTENTION: DID

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (65-6076)(P)

SUBJECT: MC LEK
SIO

Re Bureau airtel to San Francisco, 4/3/72, San Francisco airtel and LHM dated 3/23/72, and San Francisco airtel dated 2/2/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies each of amended pages for San Francisco LHM dated 3/23/72, for Boston and Los Angeles are two copies of same amended pages. Pages having been amended are numbered as follows: 3, 5, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 19.

Boston and Los Angeles are requested to make appropriate changes regarding pages in LHM and also are requested to make changes in San Francisco airtel of 2/2/72, as set forth below.

For information of the Bureau, corrections are listed in sequence as set forth in referenced Bureau airtel.

4 - Bureau (Encl 48)(RM)
2 - Boston (Encl 16)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Encl 16)(RM)
2 - San Francisco
SMB/kle
(10)

NOT RECORDED
22 APR 7 1972

SPEC. INV. OFFICE
CONSOLIDATION

9 APR 21 1972

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 - 346-004 (11)

F B I

Date: 4/5/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060) ATTN: ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
EXHIBIT SECTION

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-27952)

SUBJECT: DANIEL ELLSBERG;
ANTHONY JOSEPH RUSSO, JR.
CONSPIRACY; TGP; ESP

Enclosed for the Bureau is one chart and a xerox copy of chart supplied by AUSA DAVID R. NISSEN.

The enclosed chart was furnished by AUSA DAVID R. NISSEN and he requests that it be enlarged five feet high and four feet wide and affixed onto a firm but lightweight backing. The short xerox copy contains notations as to the colors he wishes on the borders shown. The Exhibit Section is requested to prepare an exhibit as requested by Mr. NISSEN. Mr. NISSEN as noted, requested it be affixed to a lightweight firm backing, however, should the Exhibit Section be able to prepare it as a complete one unit lightweight but firm exhibit is being left to their discretion.

Trial date has not yet been set, however, indications are that it will be immediately after 5/30/72 and it is requested that the exhibit be completed well in advance of that date.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles

JFS/bab
(4)

1 xerox for Dir 6
we need 4/11/72 k.

one dit
4/14/72 done
2 - xerox made

ENCLOSURE

REC-21

65-74060-3394

EX-100

15 APR 6 1972

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

REC-21
SPEC. INTR. OFFICE
N. J. BROWN - W.

RESULTS OF FBI EXAMINATION
FOR LATENT PRINTS

NOT RECORDED

5 APR 7 1972

Handwritten:
march 5/50/72

Handwritten:
65-74060

Handwritten:
file 187

61 APR 11 1972

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Pencilled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
I TS 3661 Vietnam & the U.S. 1940-1950	Anthony Russo	1		Title page	front
	Daniel Ellsberg	1		A-4	front
		1		A-41	front
		1		A-42	front
		1		A-47	front
		1		A-49	front
		1		Divider IA3	front
		1		Divider B the character	front

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Penciled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
II U. S. Involvement in the Franco - Viet Minh War 1950-1954	Daniel Ellsberg	1		A-48	front

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Penciled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
IV A 2 TS 3663A Aid for France in Indochina 1950-1954	Anthony Russo	1			front cover
	Daniel Ellsberg	1		Back cover,	back

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Penciled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
IV A 5	Anthony Russo	Palm prints			
Evolution of the War		1	1	Title page	front
Origin of the Insurgency					
1954-1960					
	Daniel Ellsberg				
		1	2	Forward	front
		3	62	9	front
		1	155	49	front
		1	157	51	front
		1	164	58	front
		1	178	72	front
		1	223	32	front
		1	226	35	front
		1	228	37	front
		1	231	40	front
		1	232	41	front
		1	235	44	front
		1	249	58	front
		1	258	67	front
		1	261	70	front
		1	279	88	front

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Penciled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
V B 5	Anthony Russo	4		2	back
TS 3664C		2		6	back
he Overthrow of		1		20	back
Ngo Dinh Diem,		3		26	back
May - Nov 1963		4		28	back
		3		29	back
		4		42	back
		3		43	back
		2		44	back
		3		47	back
		2		57	back
		1		58	front
		1		59	back

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Pencilled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
IV C 4	Anthony Russo	1	5	iii	front
TS 3665A		1	6	Divider table	back
Evolution of the War		1	7	of content	
Marine Combat Units		3	8	iv	front
Go to Da Nang		1	9	v	front
March 1965		2	10	vi	front
		1	11	vii	front
		4	15	viii	front
		1	31	xii	front
				Divider "The Situation"	back
	Daniel Ellsberg	1	15	xii	front

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Penciled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
IV C 5	Anthony Russo	2		1	front
TS 3665B		1		5	back
Phase I in the		3		13	back
Build-Up of U. S.		4		22	back
Forces, The Debate		1		49	front
March - July 1965		1		64	back
		2		68	front
		2		69	back
		1		70	back
		1		84	front
		2			back
				Page marked	
				U S Move	
		7		Summary	back
		2		Chronology	back
	Palm print				
	1				
				Page marked	back
				U S Move	

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Penciled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
IV C 8	Anthony Russo	3	90	74	back
TS 3665C		5	91	75	1 front
Re-Emphasis on Pacification 1965-1967		1	92	76	4 back front

<u>ol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Penciled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
7 C 9 (a)	Anthony Russo	1		Front cover	front
S 3665D		1	3	i	front
. S. GVN		1	5	iii	front
elations Vol. I		1	15	3	front
ec. 1963		1	23	Index	front
in 1965		2	64	41	front
		1	76	53	back
		3	79	56	back
		3	80	57	back
		2	81	58	back
		2	85	62	1 front
					1 back
		1	86	63	front
		3	87	64	back
		1	91	68	front
	Daniel Ellsberg	Palm prints			
		1	14	2	back
		1	85	62	back
		1	100	76	back

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Penciled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
IV C 9 (b)	Anthony Russo	1	11	viii	front
U.S.-GVN Relations	Linda Sinay	1	79	56	back
Vol. II	Daniel Ellsberg	1	3	i	front
July 1965 -		1	30	7	back
Dec. 1967		1	47	24	front
		1	52	29	front

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Penciled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
VL.C 1	Anthony Russo	Palm prints			
Settlement of the conflict		1		front cover	outside
History of Contacts Negotiations 1965-1966		1		title page	front

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Penciled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>	
VI C 4 TS 3666D Histories of Contacts: 1967 - 1968	Anthony Russo	1	52	13	back	
		1	53	14	back	
		1	62	7	back	
		3	63	8	front	
		1	66	11	back	
		1	67	12	front	
		1	107	6	front	
		5	207	17	back	
		4	208	18	1 front	
		2	209	19	3 back	
		1	210	20	1 front	
					1 back	
					front	
Number of palm prints						
		1	53	14	back	
		1	55	16	back	
		1	207	17	back	
		1	208	18	back	
		1	209	19	back	
	Daniel Ellsberg	1	290	Divider "Killy"	back	
	Vu Van Thai	2	7	4	front	
		1	28	19	front	
		1	29	20	back	
		2	30	21	back	
		1	36	27	back	
		1	39	30	back	
		1	100	45	back	
		1	205	15	back	

<u>Vol. or Document</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>No. of Fingerprints</u>	<u>Pencilled Page #</u>	<u>Actual Page #</u>	<u>Location</u>
T S 3234	Anthony Russo	2	2	Top Secret	front
Report of Chairman,		1	8	13	front
JCS. on Situation in		1	9	4	front
Vietnam and MACV					
Force Requirements		Palm print			
Wheeler Report		1	2	Top/Secret	front

Vol. of Document

10 1286
Identification
and Vietnam:
A Case Study
of the 1954
Geneva Conference
by M. Gurtov

Individual

Robert Ellsberg

No. of Fingerprints

2
3
2
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
2

Penciled Page #

7
8
11
17
36
70
72
74
80
81
85
87
92

Actual Page #

back cover
Record of
Access
95
97
104
116
154
222
225
230
239
241
249
254
264

Location

outer surface
front
front
back
back
back
back
front
back
front
front
front
back
back

Palm prints

3
3

back cover
Record of
Access

outer surface
front

FBI

Date: 3/24/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-74060)
ATTENTION: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION;
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION,
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

FROM: SAC, COLUMBIA (65-76) (RUC)

RE: MC LEK
SIO

Re WFO airtel to Bureau, 2/29/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one fingerprint card
reflecting fingerprints of [REDACTED]On 3/24/72, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] appeared at the Columbia office and was
fingerprinted.For the information of the Identification Division,
[REDACTED]For elimination purposes, the Identification
Division is requested to compare the fingerprints of [REDACTED] with
the unidentified latents developed on the Vietnam Task Force
Study Documents.

REC 43

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 1XRM)
1 - WFO (65-11613) (infoXRM)
1 - Columbia

JWA:aim
(5)

EX-105

16 MAR 24 1972

FBI
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAPApproved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

EX-105
REC 43

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

65-76

05-71-100

- 2575

April 7, 1972

TO:

RE:

REFERENCE:

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY:

SPECIMENS:

Latent prints developed on volumes LA 11
the copy is 612, 1A 617, 1W 620 and 1W 621, not
identical fingerprints

Submitted prints are temporarily being
retained in latent fingerprint section.

MAILED 7

APR 7 1972

FBI

1 - SA [redacted], Room 603, 9th & D.
1 - SA [redacted], Room 612, 9th & D.

DEH:smg
(11)

J. Edgar Hoover,
John Edgar Hoover, Director

APR 13 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

EC/MS
SIO
m/

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION WORK SHEET

Recorded: 3/30/72 8:53 a.m. lsf

Reference No: 65-76

Received: 3/30/72

FBI File No: 65-74060-3395

Latent Case No A-38774

Answer to: SAC, Columbia

Examination requested by: Addressee

Copy to: WFO 65 11613 LA 105-27952

RE: MC LEK
SIO

Date of reference communication: Airtel 3/24/72

Specimens:

Fingerprint card submitted for elimination purposes of:

[redacted]
to file 3/30

Result of examination:

Examination by: [redacted]

Evidence noted by:

Lat. prints dev on LA #1 thru LA #13
LA #17, WF #20 & WF #21 not #

for its [redacted]

Spec. to temp retained LFPs

lined 4-7-72
DEH:mc

Examination completed 2:30
Time

4/6
Date

Dictated 4/6
Date